

INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COM. PANIES are the BEST.

VOL. III NO. 135

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1935

TWELVE PAGES

CRICKETER KILLED IN 'QUAKE LAND

Problem Of 'Quake Relief---

Government's Dual Policy Puzzles Public

Non-Official Committee To Be Set Up

Grave apprehensions have arisen in the minds of certain sections of the people of Bombay, regarding the adequacy of the relief measures adopted at Quetta. Upto now, relief operations are exclusively in the hands of the Military, and Martial Law has been proclaimed.

Private telegrams received in Bombay show that thousands, either relatives or friends of the victims, who are either dead or are still buried in the debris, are ready to rush help from the provinces of Sind and Punjab.

Prominent non-officials, who were sent to the 'quake land, for concerting urgent relief measures, had been refused permission.

Non-official relief at present consists of attending on those victims who are alive, but injured, and who have been evacuated from the stricken area. Many such victims are accommodated at Karachi and at Lahore. While nothing can be done by the non-official relief organisations in Quetta City owing to the restriction by the Government, immediate relief is required for these victims.

Govt. MUST ACCEPT OFFER. So far, Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Jankandas Lunia-Ram, General Secretaries of the Indian National Congress, who were specially deputed by Babu Rajendra Prasad, to ascertain the extent of the calamity, were not allowed to enter Quetta. The same was the case with Mr. Jamsheer N. R. Mehta, former Mayor of Karachi and Sadnu T. L. Vasvani.

It is felt in certain quarters that in the face of such a tremendous disaster, Government should not reject the nation-wide help offered through the Congress and the several non-official relief organisations.

It is yet to be known, whether all the debris-clearing work had been exhaustively carried out. In this connection, it is pointed out, that during the earthquake at Bihar, human beings alive for more than six days after the quake, were extricated from the debris.

NEED FOR NON-OFFICIAL RELIEF

Though Quetta may be a military out-post, it is pointed out, more than 75 per cent of the population are civil population. In addition, reports received in Bombay show that the Military force, except the R.A.F., had remained practically unaffected.

Relief measures therefore are considered necessary in the civil quarters, and cores of worth of property could be salvaged from under the debris.

In view of these considerations, it is stated that non-official organisations, should have been rushed to the area without delay, instead of banning the entry of any non-official for relief purposes.

As almost all the population had been wiped out, except the few maimed and injured, even labour for salvage has to be imported from outside provinces. The non-official organisations were prepared to undergo any ordeal in their relief mission. But under the plea of Martial Law, the Government rejected all offers from all corners of the country, and had taken on their shoulders the entire responsibility of affording relief to the victims and reconstructing Quetta.

In addition, considerable confusion had been created in the public mind regarding the exact requirements of the injured.

While Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, received a telegraphic reply from the Agent in the Governor-General, Quetta,

Indians Beat S. Canterbury

Autograph Proceeds For 'Quake Relief

WELLINGTON, June 6. In the hockey match, India defeated South Canterbury by twelve goals to nil. Indians who are besieged by autograph hunters since their arrival here have now decided to charge six pence each and the proceeds will be going to the Indian Earthquake Relief Fund.—Reuter's Special

Ireland And Canada Can Abolish Appeal To Privy Council

(Special Cable.) LONDON, June 6. The Lord Chancellor delivered two very important judgments in the Privy Council to the effect of which is that Canada has the right to abolish appeals to the Privy Council in criminal matters and that the Irish Free State has power, since the passing of the Statute of Westminster, to abolish the right to appeal to the Privy Council from the Southern Irish Courts.

The Irish treaty preserved the right of the Free State citizens to petition to His Majesty-in-Council. The effect of the Statute of Westminster was to remove the fetter on the Irish Free State legislature which could now pass acts repugnant to the Imperial Acts and in the case under consideration they have done so. Lord Sankey said the simplest way of stating the situation was to say that the Statute of Westminster gave the Free State power under which they could abrogate the treaty and that as a matter of law and they could avail themselves of that power.

SINO-JAP INCIDENT VIRTUALLY CLOSED

(Special Cable.) NANKING, June 6. The Sino-Japanese incident is regarded as virtually closed with the transfer of General Yuhshun-chung, Governor of the Province of Chihli to the post of Commissioner of Defence of the provinces of Kansu Szechwan and Shensi.

tion, it is interpreted, the citizens' Committee of Bombay in its resolution appealing for funds to the Mayor Relief Fund, had made the express provision that if any responsible representative Committee of non-officials came into being for relief of the Quetta 'quake victims, any donations to that Committee, instead of being sent to the Viceroy's Fund.

A prominent citizen told the "Chronicle" representative, that the Three Papers Fund was the real people's Fund donated by the people and intended for the people themselves, exclusively and if a strong non-official Committee for relief, had been appointed, as in the case of Bihar Disaster, there was every reason to hope that the people of Quetta and Baluchistan would benefit to a large extent.

Vigorous efforts are being made to appoint a representative non-official Committee preferably at Karachi, who would be authorised to collect funds for relief of victims.

RAJEN BABU'S VISIT In this connection, Babu Rajendra Prasad, came to Bombay on Tuesday night and held important consultations with the officials of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, before he entrained for Poona at the Bori Bunder Station.

While it is regretted that the opportunity of serving the masses of Baluchistan is thus minimised, every effort is being made to render all the stricken people, help, through the influential non-official Committee, which may be announced to-day or to-morrow.

Mohd. Nissar Dead

SIMLA, June 6. Information has just been received from Quetta that Mr. Muhammad Nissar, the fast Indian bowler, has perished in the earthquake disaster in Quetta, amongst the thousands.—United Press.

FORECAST OF Br. CABINET

MacDonald As Lord President Of Council, But Hoare To Retain India

LONDON, June 6. Mr. MacDonald is expected to resign to-morrow after the House rises at 10-00 hours. Immediately afterwards, Mr. Baldwin will be summoned to the palace and will hand over to the King the list of Ministers. The following is a forecast:

Mr. Baldwin, Prime Minister; Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council; Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Chancellor Hailsham will be Home Secretary and Deputy Leader of the House; Sir John Simon will be Foreign Secretary; Sir Samuel Hoare for India, Marquess of Zetland, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Malcolm MacDonald Air Minister; Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister who may receive Pease for Education; Mr. Oliver Stanley for Dominions; Mr. Thomas for Labour; Mr. Ernest Brown for Agriculture; Mr. Walter Elliot, Lord Privy Seal; Mr. Anthony Eden and other appointments probably unchanged.—Reuter.

FATE OF 40-HOUR WEEK IN BALANCE

GENEVA, June 6. The International Labour Conference by 96 votes to 17 adopted the labour resolution to consider immediately the question of juvenile employment and submit recommendations to all the governments concerned.

The decision followed petitions presented by a number of European countries appealing for action on behalf of seven million youths and girls unemployed.

According to the Swedish Delegate, employers' objection to 40-hour week were firstly, reduction of hours would not alleviate unemployment.

condly, impossibility of framing international convention that would be universally observed and enforced; thirdly, the impossibility of dealing internationally the hours of work without taking into consideration the wages, standards of living.

The Swedish delegate suggested that the time has arrived to recognise frankly that the subject should be dropped.—Reuter's Special.

EMPLOYERS' "NO" TO 40 HOUR WEEK

GENEVA, June 6. Employers' group decided to persist in the attitude of non-co-operation in 40-hour week with the committee when the I.L.O. Conference resumed.—Reuter.

BUKHARI'S APPEAL JUDGMENT

(From a Correspondent.) GURDASPUR, June 6. Judgment in the appeal of Sayed Ataulah Shah Bukhari was announced to-day at 3-45 P.M. The sentence was reduced till the rising of court.

Revised Agricultural Bill

Designed To Save U. S. Farm Recovery Programme

(Special Cable) WASHINGTON, June 6. Mr. Wallace, Secretary for Agriculture, has sent to the Congress the revised Agricultural Adjustment Administration Bill designed to save the farm recovery programme, jeopardised by the verdict of the Supreme Court.

The Bill provides firstly, definite rule of procedure for the removal of surpluses and for assistance as experts order and to place them beyond challenge as unwarranted delegation of legislative power secondly should the Supreme Court decide on the processing taxes levied under the present law unconstitutional processors could not file a suit for the recovery of \$24,431,000 dollars already paid; thirdly, the authorisation of Mr. Wallace to increase the processing taxes by 20 per cent. of the existing rates or to reduce them to zero with the provision that if such flexible authority is held invalid as at present the rates shall prevail. The Bill also includes the provision for authorising the use of a percentage of annual customs collections estimated to amount 100,000,000 dollars this year for subsidising the exports of farm products.

Central Akali Dal's Compromise Move In Sikh Political Dispute

LAHORE, June 6. Since the declaration of the resolve of the 40 Sikh ladies under the leadership of Mrs. Amrit Kaur of Bombay, to fast unto death in the absence of an amicable settlement among the Sikh leaders of their political disputes, a new wave of enthusiasm has been prevailing among the Sikh leaders here.

In this connection, a meeting of the Working Committee of the Central Akali Dal was held, at which a suggestion to appoint Pandit Malaviya as the Chief Arbitrator was made.

A communique based upon this has been issued by the Central Akali Dal which says that being desirous always to bring about a compromise between the different sections of Sikhs, the Central Akali Dal wants to try its best to reach at an amicable settlement.

The communique further states that a proposal that both the Shiromani Akali Dal and the Central Akali Dal should present a list of 5 Sikhs each to Pandit Malaviya, who should elect 2 Sikhs out of each list with himself joining to constitute a Board of 5 arbitrators has been put before the Sikh community. This Board of 5 arbitrators should decide all such matters as may be put before by the 2 Akali Dals.—United Press.

SUGAR SUBSIDY TO CONTINUE

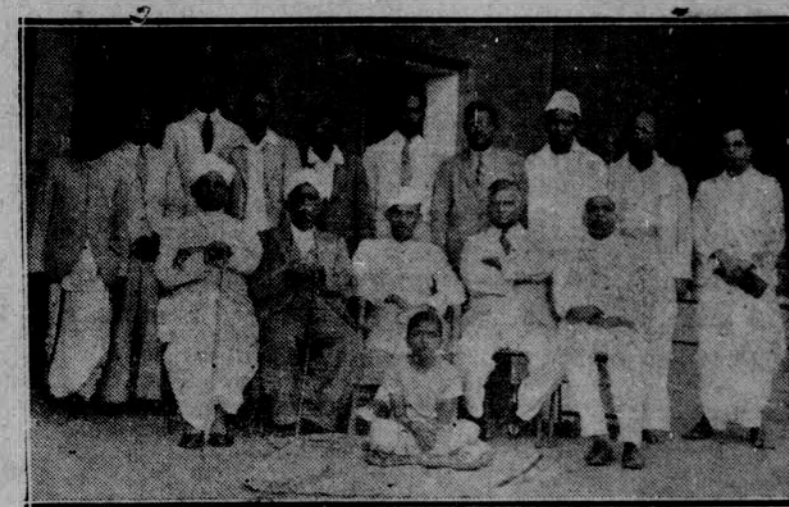
(Special Cable) LONDON, June 6. A financial resolution has been issued providing the necessary authority for the continuance of sugar subsidy with certain modifications for the year after August 31 next.

It is proposed however to discontinue the payment of subsidy to molasses.

SILK MERCHANTS' FUND

The Silk Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi, Bombay, write on Thursday:—The donations received so far towards the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund started by the Association amount to Rs. 13,383 only.

LONDON, June 6. Both Lord Carson and George Grossmith are critically ill.—Reuter's Special.



Bangalore Journalist Association, gave an "At Home" to Mr. S. A. Brelvi, on the occasion of his visit to the City on Monday last. Photo taken of the group with Mr. Brelvi seated in the centre.

LET US PRAY FOR QUETTA, SAYS MAHATMA

"Read Purpose Of God Behind Such Visitations"

WARDHAGANJ, June 6. Gandhiji writes as follows in the current issue of the "Harijan" under the heading "Let us pray": When a man is down, he prays to God to lift him up. He is the help of the helpless, says a Tamil proverb. The appalling disaster in Quetta paralyses one. It baffles all attempt at reconstruction. The whole truth about the disaster will perhaps never be known. The dead cannot be recalled to life.

Human effort must be there always. These who are left behind must have help. Such reconstruction as is possible will no doubt be undertaken. All this and much more along the same line can never be a substitute for prayer. But why at all. Does not God, if there be one, know what has happened. Does he stand in need of prayer to enable him to do his duty.

INWARD SEARCH No. God needs no reminder. He is within everyone. Nothing happens without his permission. Our prayer is a heart search. It is a reminder to ourselves that we are helpless without prayer. It is a definite recognition that the best human endeavour is of no effect if it had not God's blessing behind it. Prayer is a call to humility. It is a call to self purification, to inward search.

I must repeat what I said at the time of the Bihar disaster. There is a divine purpose behind every physical calamity. That perfected science will one day be able to tell us before hand when earthquakes will occur as it tells us today of eclipses is quite possible. It will be another triumph of human mind. But such triumphs, even indefinitely multiplied, can bring about no purification of self, without which nothing is of any value.

Of course, we will forget this latest calamity as we have forgotten the Bihar one. I ask those who appreciate the necessity of inward purification to join in prayer that we read the purpose of God behind such visitations that they may humble us and prepare us to face our Maker, whenever the call comes and that we may be ever ready to share the suffering of our fellows wherever they may be.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

QUAKE AREA'S EXTENT. The area of the earthquake is estimated to be 130 miles long and at 20 miles broad. The family of the Afghan Consul-General in Bombay is staying with the Khan of Kalat and is safe.—A. P.

WANT OF GOVT. NO HINDRANCE

Franc Figures Well On 'Change

(Special Cable.) PARIS, June 6. Despite the absence of a Government the franc is holding its own to-day. The official opening quotation per pound was 74.370 and the dollar 15.10.

It had been expected that the bank rate will be raised again but the Bank of France balance sheet shows no change. Nearly five milliard francs worth of gold were withdrawn from the Bank during the week ending May 31.

THE LUCKY NUMBERS

for the month of

MAY

will be published

in

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SUNDAY EDITION

of

9th JUNE

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a suitable match, cultured and educated, Gujarati preferred, for a Gujarati Banias young man of 27, educated and well settled in life, apply Box No. 4320, "Bombay Chronicle".

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted A Graduate with English and Sanskrit to work as an Assistant Teacher in a High School. Two years' binding essential. Apply stating age, qualifications, minimum salary expected, etc., to: The Head Master, S. H. High School, Dholka, Dist. Ahmedabad. (1182).

Wanted a Hindu Lady Doctor of L.C.P.S. status to take charge of Zenana Dispensary Nathdwara. Pay Rs. 120 to 150 according to qualification. Apply for particulars to the Medical Officer, Nathdwara (Mewar). 1175

Wanted a whole-time Sanskrit teacher, capable of teaching up to Matric Standard. An S.T.C. or B.T. preferred. Apply to Box No. 4310, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted:—Applications are invited from respectable and influential gentlemen for appointment as Organizers on salary and T. A. Basis. Those willing to undertake adequate guarantee of business from an allotted field, need only apply stating age, qualification and experience if any. Capable persons would get benefits of Provident Fund Scheme for Organizers. Applications should reach the undersigned, not later than the 20th June. If necessary, information may be sought personally. Manager, Western India Life Insurance Company Ltd., Salara. (1167).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Import-Export—Wanted Situation by one, having vast experience of general imports Trade and thorough grip at handling all different markets of India; having worked: Bombay, Karachi, Lahore and travelled all over India. Now already managing one big import firm, will be prepared to go abroad. Can also start quite afresh with a suitable partner possessing finance over 50,000. Communicate Box No. 4319, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Deccan High School, Thakoorwar prepares students for Matriculation. This year eight out of fourteen passed. Sixth standard failed students admitted to Seventh. Eminently successful coaching. Second languages including Gujarathi taught. (1177).

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. Apply to:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind.) (4282).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Govt.—Applications from Matriculates invited for Overseer Class Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4398).

H. P. T. College, Nasik—B.A. Hons. and Pass in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, History and Economics. Gujarati Pass and Philosophy Pass. Second Languages for F. Y. A. and Inter Arts Sanskrit, French and Persian. College Fees Rs. 60 per term. Library and Gymkhana Fees Rs. 7. Hostel rent Rs. 24 and Rs. 18. Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian Kitchens. Names are registered from the 1st of June 1935 on payment of Rs. 10 as admission fee. Send Ans. 6 for Prospectus and Admission Form. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal. (1160).

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Recognised by U. P. Government). Applications from matriculates for the Overseer class session July 1935 are being entertained now and shall be received till the required number is made up. (4247).

The Laxmi Tutorial & Commercial Institute, Dadar (Recognised by Government), imparts expert training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy Diploma of I.M.C. R.A. Final and Matriculation Examinations. Highly qualified and experienced staff. Enrolments commenced. Prospectus free. (4300).

Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College—New Sessions begin 10 June. Four years' thorough standardized course as approved by All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference. Apply Registrar, Setna Building, Princess Street, Bombay. (4242).

Sheth Goudas Tejpal High School will re-open on Monday, 10th June, 1935. New students seeking admission should see the Principal on Tuesday, 11th instant at 10-30 a.m., with their guardians. (4312).

American Dental College—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. 4307

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Broach Baroda
Borivil Bhusaval Dahod
Deolali Dhond Daman
Dhanu Road Golva Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Neral Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch
1st Insertion	Per insertion. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	 Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	 Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	 Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE FINLAY MILLS, LTD.
RS. 1,000 REWARD.

We are given to understand that malicious statements are being circulated to the effect that the fine cloth produced in the Finlay Mills is not woven from Yarn spun in the Finlay Mills. That statement is entirely false. The Finlay Mill has never produced one lb. of cloth which was not woven from Yarn spun in the Finlay Mills either the present fine count cloth or previously. We are prepared to prove this should any one desire it. The above reward will be paid to anyone giving genuine information to our satisfaction which will lead to the detection of the person making the malicious statement complained of.

We hereby give warning that any person found to have made these malicious statements or to have spread these rumours will be immediately proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law. (1168)

SARVAJANIK LAW COLLEGE, SURAT

The COLLEGE will OPEN on 15th June. Both First and Second LL.B. students will be admitted. Hostel accommodation available. Admissions will commence from 1st June. Prospectus and admission forms for College and Hostel will be sent on application.

C. M. GANDHI, Principal
16-5-1935. 1110

NOTICE.

Two "ORDINARY" Share Certificates Nos. 2200 and 2530 of the Tata Power Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Shankar Pandharinath Joshi have been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said Shares are requested to intimate the same to above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificates will be issued to him. 4324

NOTICE.

THE DATE for submitting the tenders for two Pumping sets is extended to 15th July 1935, instead of 1st July, 1935. Specifications and Plan can be had on payment of Rs. 2 on applying to the undersigned. Preference will be given to a firm supplying from stock. (Sd.) J. S. MALIK, I.S.E., Municipal Engineer, Ahmedabad Municipality, Ahmedabad. Dated, 4th June, 1935. (1186)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of One up to date new Ambulance Car in exchange for the old car to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 22nd June, 1935, at 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 50 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. The tenders are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender. (Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT, Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, Store Office, Dated 30-5-1935. 1183

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Summary Suit No. 381 of 1935.

CHOKSEY RAMANLAL DAYABHAI, a Merchant, doing business at Jhavery Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiff.

vs.
GAJADHAR MEGHRAJ, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Doka Gally, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, Defendant.

To GAJADHAR MEGHRAJ, The defendant in the above suit.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this suit against you to recover Rs. 1,700 with interest thereon at 4-1/2 per cent per annum from 10th February, 1934, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment, and you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the date of publication of this Summons for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted and that in default of your appearance on the expiry of ten days the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 1,700 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1935.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI, For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. DAYALJI & DIPCHAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 1190

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM CROSS ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Mr. G. B. Pandya, Attorney for the Mortgagee and on account for the Mortgagee and on account for the risk of the Mortgagee Bal Velabai, widow of Vallabhdas Gokuldas Dossa, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, THE 7TH JUNE, 1935 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises—

All that piece of pension and Tax land (cess now redeemed) together with buildings standing thereon situate near Carmichael Road containing by admeasurement about 551.24 square yards and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Framroz Ardeshir Vakli, on the West partly by the property belonging to the said Framroz Ardeshir Vakli and partly by the property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Ardeshir Framji, on the North by the property formerly belonging to R. D. Sethna but now to the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. and on the South by the property of the said Framroz Ardeshir Vakli and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3456 (2) and Street Nos. 11B and 43C Allamont Road and Peddar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at No. 14 Hamam Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

SEPTUAGENARIAN GAMBLER

Dadar Magistrate Fines Conductor Of Matunga Sutta Khel Shop Rs. 150

BOMBAY, Thursday. A fine of Rs. 150 was imposed by the magistrate at Dadar Court to-day on Ranchoddas Ramji (70 years) who was found guilty of conducting a common gaming house in a room on the Lildhar Ratansy Wadi, Matunga.

The place was raided by Sub-Inspector G. D. Patel of the Kingsway Police on May 29 last. Several "Sutta" chits, one marked coin and cash amounting to Rs. 4 were seized by the police.

Three others who were present in the room at the time of the raid were discharged for want of satisfactory evidence. Option to the fine was three weeks' R.I.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON RAIDED

Six persons were arrested by the Esplanade Police on Wednesday night when they raided the Indian Army and Navy Hair Cutting Saloon situated at Lohar Street under a gambling warrant.

A large number of Sutta chits and cash to the value of Rs. 40 were seized by the police in the course of the raid.

The arrested persons were later released on bail.

Information has been received from Orah-Soon to the effect that a dilapidated house has collapsed, killing four members of a family consisting of one woman, two girls and a boy.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CARMICHAEL ROAD, OFF PEDDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Dayabhai Chaggaanlal and Bal Gulabhai his wife and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Bal Velabai, widow of Vallabhdas Gokuldas Dossa, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, THE 7TH JUNE, 1935 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises—

All that piece of pension and Tax land (cess now redeemed) together with buildings standing thereon situate near Carmichael Road containing by admeasurement about 551.24 square yards and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Framroz Ardeshir Vakli, on the West partly by the property belonging to the said Framroz Ardeshir Vakli and partly by the property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Ardeshir Framji, on the North by the property formerly belonging to R. D. Sethna but now to the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. and on the South by the property of the said Framroz Ardeshir Vakli and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3456 (2) and Street Nos. 11B and 43C Allamont Road and Peddar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at No. 14 Hamam Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

PLAN TO CHEAT 'MILLIONAIRE'

Hakim's Suspicious Lead To Arrest Of Gang Of Four

Four persons, Chimanlal Vakhanchand, Babulal Popatlal, Govind Jaldev and Dayabhai Fakirchand, were arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. on Wednesday, for an alleged attempt to cheat a Hakim by means of a "Kowrie" trick.

It appears that Chimanlal and Babulal met K. V. Aria, a Hakim by profession, and confided to him that they wanted to cheat a millionaire by means of the "Kowrie" trick.

They undertook to initiate the Hakim in the mysteries of the art, and later, it appears, took to the Punjab Hindu Lodge near the Bombay Central, where they introduced Aria to Govind Jaldev, the man supposed to be the millionaire.

In the game that was played there, Aria, it is stated, won about Rs. 20 but he was asked to deposit this money with one of the accused.

Aria was also asked to come later to a place at Golpitha with more money. He, however, got suspicious and reported the matter to the C.I.D. who arrested the four persons.

The arrested persons were later released on bail.

Suspects In Court

The four arrested persons were put up on remand before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court to-day.

The police in applying for a remand of the accused stated that one K. V. Aria, a Hakim, reported that two persons approached him and proposed that he should join them in a scheme to make easy money off a third person, a wealthy man reputed to be a good gambler. The Hakim, agreed and was taken to the house of a man where the party indulged in games of chance and eventually won about Rs. 20.

The next day the Hakim was asked to accompany the others to the house of another man at Golpitha. At Golpitha the party were playing "kowries" when the Hakim suspected the "bona fides" of the fourth man in the party. The Hakim lodged a complaint with the police and the gang were arrested.

The accused are: (1) Chimanlal Vakhanchand, (2) Babulal Popatlal, (3) Govind Jaldev and (4) Dayabhai Fakirchand were remanded in custody for a fortnight.

GHEE ADULTERATOR FINED Rs. 80

During the week ending 1-6-1935, the following person was convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Magsagon, at the Magsagon Police court on June 1.

Padamsi Ukaria, owner and vendor of the shop at 5 Dadar Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 80 in default one month's simple imprisonment for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 88.1 per cent.

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SHIPPING NEWS

DEPARTURES.

June 6.
S.S. Vita, Captain E. H. Brady, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Basra via Karachi.
S.S. Cathay, Captain C. B. Roche, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Sydney via Colombo.

LOADING

June 6.
S.S. Myrtlebank for American Ports via Colombo.
S.S. Munda for Europe Ports via Karachi.
S.S. Varna for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
S.S. New Orleans for New Orleans Ports via Colombo.
S.S. Mongolia for Europe Ports.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 6.
S.S. City of Gifford for Manchester:—712 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 350 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.
S.S. Castalia for Manchester:—900 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 245 bales cotton B. Mavji and Co.
For Liverpool:—1323 bags gr. oil cake R. J. Daver.
For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton B. Mavji and Co.

For Marseilles:—100 tons manganese ore J. Finlay and Co.
S.S. Munda for Middlesbrough:—2000 tons manganese ore J. Finlay and Co.
S.S. Myrtlebank for Philadelphia:—738 bales wool D. Abraham and Sons; 107 bales goat skins D. Abraham and Sons.
For Boston:—80 bales goat skins D. Abraham and Sons.
For Montreal:—100 bags seed D. Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Durenda for London:—155 bales metal scrap G. Gabriel and Co.; 700 bags gr. oil cake A. S. H. Karim.

For Antwerp:—100 bales hemp T. Dawoodbhoy.
For Dunkirk:—124 bags mustard seed V. Bros.; 440 bales cotton V. Bros.

S.S. Jeypore for Kobe:—400 bales cotton A. Khimji and Co.; 100 bales cotton M. Amersey and Co.; 100 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton Breul and Co.; 100 bales cotton M. Amersey and Co.; 300 bales cotton S. J. David and Co.; 100 bags Alu. scrap M. G. A. Hasan and Co.

S.S. Ginyo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha; 900 bales cotton N. Nagshi and Co.; 300 bales cotton S. J. David and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton M. Amersey and Co.; 200 bales cotton N. Nagshi and Co.

S.S. Manju Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.
For Osaka:—300 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Bombay, June 6.
S.S. Celebes Maru, agents O. S. Kaisha, from Yokohama:—45 cases toys; 230 cases cotton goods; 35 cases rubber goods; 300 bales straw boards; 99 bales printing paper; 80 coils copper wire.
From Osaka:—145 cases art. s. yarn; 67 cases g. ware; 415 pkgs. gl. bottles; 129 cases h. ware; 100 drums calcium carbide; 63 drums Johns acetate acid; 110 cases aluminum circles; 1200 kegs paints; 859 cases brass circles; 125 cases rayon yarn; 89 cases copper circles; 140 bundles copper wire; 75 cases toys; 65 cases gl. bangles.
From Nagoya:—192 cases gl. ware; 175 cases tiles; 67 bags stones powder.

From Kobe:—242 cases copper; 45 cases provision; 65 pcs. aspa. logs; 191 cases art. silk goods; 250 cases beer; 152 pkgs. stone powder; 45 cases silk goods; 100 bags dry ginger; 35 cases cotton goods; 45 drums dyestuff; 56 cases gl. ware; 50 pkgs. tea.

From Moji:—100 bales straw boards; 150 cases gal. sheets; 237 cases brass circles; 225 bundles printing paper; 40 cases copper circles; 114 drums dyes; 100 crts. gl. bottles.

From Hongkong:—275 pkgs. cassia; 80 cases sugar.
From Singapore:—158 bundles rattans; 490 bags b. nuts; 900 bags sago flour; 279 bags b. pepper; 47 bags gum.

Coroner's Jury By 3 To 2 Absolve Fire Brigade From Negligence

Counsel For Relatives Reiterates Allegations And Subjects Chief Officer To Searching Cross-Examination

"Death was caused by suffocation" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on Wednesday on the seven members of Muslim family who perished in a fire at Mahomed Ali Road on May 17.

The Jury also by a majority of 3 to 2 opined that the City Fire Brigade's were not to blame for the deaths and that there was in their opinion, no negligence or dereliction of duty by the officers of the Fire Brigades.

At the end of the examination of the witnesses by Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz representing the relatives of the deceased, the Coroner permitted the examination of Mr. N. Coombs, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, in the City. He was provided with a chair and sat on the right hand side of the Coroner.

Mr. Coombs admitted to Counsel in cross-examination that it was laid down in the Fireman's Manual that a fireman's first duty was to save the lives of others at the cost of his own but that he did not enter the room because he would have endangered his life.

Mr. Coombs' Evidence
Mr. Coombs stated that on May 17 at 9-41 p.m. he received intimation of a fire at Memowada which had been reported at Headquarters at 9-35 p.m.

At 9-45 p.m. he arrived at the scene of the fire and found the fire escape of the Bhuleswar Brigade pitched up to the window of the 2nd floor of the building on fire and the fire escape of the By-culla brigade being raised to the window of the 3rd floor.

He was informed by one of his officers that there were some people on the 3rd floor.

He went to the other side of the building facing Memowada Road and found the fire escape from the Babula Tank Brigade had been raised to the 3rd floor and a hose was being taken to the staircase.

Too Hot To Get Inside.

Witness then went up the ladder from the Mahomed Ali Road side to the third floor. He passed Mr. Palmer who was coming down the fire escape. Mr. Palmer said that it was too hot to get inside and he was going down to fetch a hose.

When witness reached the window of the third floor he said "I found that it was impossible to get into the window, owing to the heat and smoke. A hose from the engine was brought to the head of the escape and after playing the water into the rooms for a few minutes, I was able with the aid of a torch to see several persons lying under the window."

It was still too hot to enter the room, but after about 10 minutes I got inside the room and found six persons huddled up between a bedstead and the window and a child lying in the centre of the room." All were obviously dead.

Sergeant Brown "Absolutely Wrong."

Cross-examined by Mr. Khairaz, the witness stated that he sent for a doctor before the bodies were removed from the room. He was the first man to enter the room and was followed by Sergeant Brown about 5 or 10 minutes later.

If Sergeant Brown had stated that it was he who found the bodies first in the room, witness stated he was "absolutely wrong."

Witness said that he had not carried a smoke helmet in his car. He did not deem it necessary to use the Brigade's helmets at this fire. The smoke helmets would have been useless in this fire on account of the heat.

Too Hot To Go In

Witness admitted that he did not go into the room on account of the intense heat. If any one had ventured to go in he would be roasted alive.

Although the fire was then coming up to the third floor yet the heat was very intense and the room had to be cooled before one could get into it. It took nearly 10 minutes to cool the room. The fire was first reported at 9-35 p.m. The bodies were ordered to be sent down from the room at about 10-15 p.m.

Glass Not Cracked.

Witness in reply to further questions said it would not surprise him to learn that despite the heat being so intense as to prevent his entry the glass panes in the windows and the glasses in the almirahs in the room were not even cracked.

Mr. Khairaz referred to the Fireman's Manual issued by the Municipality in which it was laid down that smoke helmets should be used in fire like this one.

Witness stated he did not think the use of smoke helmets at the fire would have been of any aid. He therefore did not order the men to wear them.

Firemen's First Duty

Mr. Khairaz, quoting from the Manual, asked the witness whether it was not there stated that

it was the first duty of a fireman to save the lives of others even at the cost of his own.

Witness admitted that that was so.

Counsel: And you did not enter the room because you feared you might lose your life?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Khairaz (to the Coroner): I would like your worship to record that answer.

The Coroner: It is not necessary.

At the conclusion of the evidence Mr. Khairaz addressed the jury.

"Lack Of Initiative"

At the close of Mr. Coombs' examination, Mr. Khairaz addressed the jury. He narrated the circumstances under which the inmates of the third floor were trapped and referred in detail to the allegations made by the witnesses against the Fire Brigades. He emphasised that were it not for the lack of initiative on the part of some officers the lives could have been saved.

Coroner's Address

The Coroner in the course of his address warned the jury against accepting the story of negligence on the part of the Fire Brigade officers and asked them to accept the evidence of Mr. Coombs. He also told them that unless the jury was in a position to name or identify the officer responsible for the acts of negligence they should disregard all that had been said about the conduct of the Fire Brigade officers on the night of May 17.

The Jury then retired and brought in their verdict as stated above.

Arrangements are being made to hold a Harijan Conference in Mysore during the Maharajah's birthday celebrations.

FEAR OF COURT-MARTIAL

Inquest Reveals Mystery Of Soldier's Death

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Distraught with fears of having broken the discipline of the barracks, Private G. Cowley unbosomed his tale of troubles and worries and took a leap into the sea at Arthur Bunder on June 3.

This sad story was narrated, to-day, before the City Coroner who recorded a verdict of death due to asphyxiation by drowning.

The Jury also added a rider by four to three that they held that the deceased threw himself into the sea while in a state of mental depression.

Cowley was missing from the barracks, it will be recalled, for one full day and jumped into the sea on June 4. The body was recovered by the police on June 5, off Arthur Bunder.

A lady friend of Private G. Cowley, in giving evidence before the Coroner, stated that she was introduced to him only a couple of months ago. On June 3, he complained to her about his troubles and worries.

"He told me," witness said, "that he expected trouble for leaving from the barracks without permission."

"He also said," she continued, "that he had struck the non-Commissioned officer and that he feared he would be court-martialed."

Witness also referred to the various attempts made by her, personally, and another friend, to prevail upon Cowley to go back to the barracks.

Stayed Whole Night
"But the deceased would not consent," she added, "and he stayed in our house the whole night."

"I found him," she added, "from 11-30 p.m. to 4-40 a.m. sleeping in the sitting room." Then witness woke him up and asked him to go to the barracks.

After he left her house, witness said that she saw him through a window standing between Grants Building and Kamal Mansion smoking a cigarette.

"He then turned the right," she remarked, "and went towards the sea. I went downstairs and brought him back. My sister also spoke to him."

Again Went To Sea
After that, witness added, he went away making them believe that he was going to the barracks.

"But again I saw him going towards the sea," witness said. And again witness sent her friend (Mr. Patterson) to bring him back. But at that time he had already disappeared and Patterson could not find him.

Mr. William Butler in giving evidence said that he had known the deceased by sight as he was a Telephone orderly in the District Headquarters.

Breach Of Discipline

"On the evening of January 3,

CAR DASHES AGAINST SIGN-POST

Three Injured In Serious Motor Accident At Chowpatty

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Noor Mahomad Ramjanalli, a motor driver, drove his car to Chowpatty Sea Face at about 10-30 last night and picked up some friends.

While he was proceeding, the car mounted the pavement, opposite the Chowpatty Band Stand, knocked down a sign-post and then collided with some iron railings close to the sea wall.

The two passengers in the car as well as the driver were seriously injured.

The condition of one Akbaralli Haji Nujumballi, who was seated next to the driver and was thrown out of the vehicle through the windscreen, is stated to be very serious. He is detained in the J. J. Hospital.

Under Influence Of Liquor.

The R. M. O. J. J. Hospital, who examined the driver is of the opinion that he was under the influence of liquor.

Noor Mahomad, the driver, who was put under arrest was ordered at the Girgaum Court to be released on a bail of Rs. 200 with Rs. 100 deposit or to be remanded to custody till June 13.

GUJARAT SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

The members of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party are hereby informed that those who intend to recommend any resolutions to the executive committee for consideration before the forthcoming Gujarat Congress Socialist Conference to be held at Ahmedabad, on June 22 and 23 should forward them to the Secretary before 15-6-35.

The members of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party are hereby informed that the general annual meeting of the members will be held on 20-6-35 at the Party Office to consider the changes in the constitution adopted by the All-India Congress Socialist Conference and adopt them.

witness said, "our chowkidar reported to me that the deceased had admitted a girl in the telephone office and closed the door." As this constituted a breach of military discipline, witness added, he verified the chowkidar's statement and placed him under arrest, pending orders from the D. A. Ag. who was the custodian of the personnel of every military officer.

He later on detailed a sergeant, witness continued, to see the woman off the premises. He also obtained the name of the woman through the deceased.

Looked Depressed

A staff sergeant of the Garrison military stated that Cowley looked depressed and down-cast on June 3 and also put him under arrest for having been late in the barracks.

The jury returned a verdict as stated above.

POLICE RUSE TO DETECT BEACH THEFTS

Coins Smeared With Fuchine Prove Tell-Tale Clue With Anglo-Indian Suspect

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A number of bathers going to the Back Bay recently complained to the police of thefts of money and other articles from their coat pockets which they leave on the sands while bathing.

The police kept a sharp watch for some time but the complaints continued to pour in. On Wednesday the police played a ruse with the thieves and smeared the coins of some of those who went to the sea with fuchine powder.

This powder is a chemical which is colourless at first sight but, if mixed with water, changes into red. An Anglo-Indian, who ransacked the pockets of some of the bathers was going along the sands and was arrested on suspicion by the police. He protested his innocence but the police took him to the Colaba Police Station and there dipped his hands in water and they turned red.

They then placed the coins found in his possession in the water and they too turned red.

He was arrested and inquiries were proceeded with as the police suspect that these thefts are the work of a gang and not one individual.

SANKARACHARYA ROBBED?

Andhra Linguist Disappears Simultaneously With Loss Of Silver Vessels

BOMBAY, Thursday.

It is not often that a Sankaracharya is robbed and that too by a Hindu and of the images and other articles pertaining to religious worship.

The Benares police have asked the Bombay City Police as well as the police of principal towns in India for the apprehension of a man, who it is stated speaks English, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam well and is a native of Andhra.

The Sankaracharya of Kamkoti Pith in Madras went for pilgrimage to Benares where valuable jewellery such as silver images. Several silver cups weighing more than 400 tolas each for keeping Ganges water and a number of other silver articles were lost.

The Sankaracharya suspects the man from Andhra and is since absconding. The total value of the articles runs to several thousand rupees.

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AT
KRISHNA Talkies
Dubash Theatre.

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Action!!
Thrills!!
Speed!!

Beautiful Music
to please every-
body!!

COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF LABOUR PROBLEMS.

Slow Recovery From Economic Depression, Says I.L.O. Director

The annual report for 1934 to be presented by Mr. Harold Butler, the Director of the I. L. O., to the ensuing 19th session of the International Labour Conference, which meets at Geneva on the 4th June, is a valuable document containing a comprehensive survey of important developments in the labour, social, and economic spheres the world over.

In the Report, Mr. Butler shows that, though the fifth year of the depression has now finished without bringing the hope of general recovery to fruition, on the whole 1934 has marked a distinct advance on 1933. During the year in most countries unemployment continued to diminish, production continued to increase and exchanges remained more stable. A significant aspect emphasized in the Report is that the progress so far registered is mainly the result of national effort and its effects have been mainly confined to the national field. The Report views with apprehension the indications which go to show that the upward movement is flagging, and suggests that, as the limits of national efforts are being reached, further progress can only be attained by concerted international action.

From the social point of view, the year 1934 has been of exceptional importance. The fatalistic faith in the benevolent operation of the economic law is everywhere giving way to the demand for systematic collective action. The demand for Government action has been reinforced by the patent fact that the present scarcity is due not to any failure to make the products of nature available to those who use them. The consciousness is gaining ground that the task of ensuring the standard of life of the people is now as much the fundamental duty of the State as the preservation of national independence. The revelation of this profound psychological change, which has been brought home to every civilized Government, whether conservative or radical, democratic or dictatorial, is the outstanding lesson of the present depression. Hence, the initiation of controlled monetary policies, of ambitious schemes of public works, of new industrial schemes of which the State is the architect and often the builder, of State-controlled and directed agricultural production and marketing, of managed international trade, and of wholesale relief of unemployment at the expense of the community. The Report stresses the fact that "planned economy" is no longer to be looked upon simply as a means to greater efficiency; its primary objective is social—to guarantee not only greater wealth but its better distribution, to eliminate waste not only of material but also of human values.

Dealing with the social effects of these developments, the Report analyses the reactions of economic recovery on the unemployment situation in the principal countries. According to the Report,

the peak of unemployment was reached in the autumn of 1932 when the index stood at 280 (1929 equal 100); in July 1934 the index was 217. The progress thus registered has been very unevenly distributed. No country has succeeded in bringing its unemployment figure down to the 1929 level, while only seven, namely, Australia, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Norway and Sweden, have less than twice as much unemployment as in 1929. One broad fact to which attention is directed is that the countries which kept their exchange at parity fared, with one or two exceptions, decidedly worse in 1934 than those which had depreciated their currencies.

Thus, Japanese expansionist policy has been singularly successful in stimulating employment and business activity. In Japan, which shows the best employment record at present, unemployment continued to decline, until in September 1934 only 4.9 per cent. of the industrial workers were unemployed. In Great Britain, the improvement registered in 1933 was on the whole continued in 1934, though at a slower rate. In the United States, though there were over 10 million unemployed in October 1934 (about the same figure as a year before) considerable headway was made through the Roosevelt programme; by the end of 1934 over 2,000 million dollars were spent on public works providing employment for 1 million workers and the Government intends to provide 4,000 million dollars for public works in 1935-36 by which it is hoped another 3½ million workers will be provided with employment. In India, for which no unemployment statistics are available, there are no indications of any great change in the situation. Some comfort may, however, be drawn from the facts that both exports and imports were on a distinctly higher level than in 1933 and that the production of cotton piece-goods, iron and steel goods and some other commodities, showed a considerable increase. A more encouraging sign was that there was a recovery in the prices of a number of primary commodities.

The Report analyses the working of the more important of the various remedies against unemployment: insurance and relief; public works, reduction of hours; measures of financial policy; and international organisation. As regards the plea for reduction of hours of work as a palliative for unemployment, the scepticism with which it was regarded in certain quarters is giving place to the conviction that shorter hours are not only a means for spreading work, but are also the logical and necessary sequence of the enhanced productive power now at the service of industry. The progress achieved in this sphere is very satisfactory.

PROPOSED NEW BAR AT TARDEO

Tardeo Jarthosti Mandal's Strong Protest

A notice having been put, by order of the Collector of Bombay, on the door of one of the shops at Bhiwandiwalla Building, which is situated exactly opposite the Batiwala Aglari (Fire Temple) at Tardeo Road, enquiring of the residents of the District, whether they had any objections to the opening of an English wine and liquor bar for retail sale, in the building, the Managing Committee of the Tardeo Jarthosti Mandal has resolved as under:—

"The Tardeo Jarthosti Mandal expresses its strongest disapproval of, and most emphatic protest against, the proposal of the Collector of Bombay to allow to start a bar (for retail sale of foreign wines and liquors) in a building situated in a respectable locality, which is thickly populated, and moreover, in a place exactly opposite to which is situated a sacred fire temple of the Zoroastrians. "The Mandal most humbly and respectfully appeals to the authorities concerned and the popular Collector of Bombay to pay due regard to the religious susceptibilities of not only the Parsis, who are acknowledged to be the most loyal, quiet and peace-loving community of His Majesty's subjects, but also of the other communities, who are living near the said locality and they fervently hope the authorities will withdraw the said notice of starting a bar there, and refrain from wounding the religious feelings of a large number of peaceful citizens, thereby avoiding unpleasant bitterness among them.

"The Mandal firmly believes that if the proposed bar is allowed to be opened at the said place (Bhiwandiwalla Building), it will undoubtedly interfere immensely with the prayers that are offered in the said sacred fire temple, and also with the important religious ceremonies which are being performed according to sacred Zoroastrian rites, which the Zoroastrians consider to be dearer than their lives."

Concluding the resolution the Mandal hopes the authorities concerned will respect the feelings of a large number of residents and issue an order withdrawing the proposal.

The 48-hour week has been considerably tightened and consolidated; in France the permission to work overtime has been suspended in a number of industries; in the United States 541 codes of fair competition were in operation by January 1935 covering 95 per cent. of all industrial employees and 85 per cent. of these codes provided for a working week of 40 hours or less (the decrease in unemployment of 2.3 million persons between June 1933 and June 1934 is mainly ascribable to these codes); Italy has adopted the 40-hour week, accompanied by a proportionate reduction of wages and the provision of allowances for fathers of large families, in a large range of industries. Certain sections of public opinion are moving even further. The American Federation of Labour, for instance, is in favour of a 30 hour week and Bills to the effect have been submitted to the Congress.

In the field of industrial organisation the search for a half-way house between a state-planned and directed economy on the Russian model and the old system of unregulated competition is being diligently prosecuted. According to the Report the stage at present reached is highly empirical and there is no ground to assume that private enterprise is going to give way to universal regimentation. Two facts, however, stand out—the inevitability of some measure of State interference and the resultant importation of social aims and considerations into the realm of industrial policy with a view to ensure the maximum amount of health, comfort and well-being of the people as a whole.

Stressing the need for international action for a radical cure of the world's social ills, the Report points out that social progress in the years to come will largely be determined by the willingness of the nations to return to a more operative outlook and to plan their economic future on the basis not only of the short view of to-day but on the longer view of to-morrow. The Report closes with the assurance that, though the growing complexity of economic regulation makes it necessary for the I. L. O. to meet new demands and to shoulder heavier responsibilities in its mission of stimulating international co-operation in respect of a vigorous forward social policy, it will address itself to the task with unrelenting assiduity and unabated confidence.—A. P.

INDIAN MOTOR INDUSTRY

Sir Visweswariya Optimistic About Success Of Swadeshi Enterprise

Sir M. Visweswariya, the well-known engineer and industrialist, sailed for Europe to-day by M. V. "Victoria" in connection with the proposed establishment of Swadeshi Automobile Industry in India.

Sir Visweswariya has been deputised by several Indian businessmen who are behind this enterprise to visit several automobile factories in Europe and America and consult experts.

Prior to his departure, interviewed by the "United Press" Sir Visweswariya declined to express anything about the industry at this stage. However, when pressed to state whether the time was opportune to experiment the scheme in view of the trade depression and severe foreign competition, he said that he was quite optimistic that the industry would be a flourishing one.

He added, "When it could flourish in other countries, why should it not in India? It all depends upon enterprise and I am sure Indian businessmen are not lacking in this."

Asked as to whether Indian cars could compete in prices with foreign cars, he said that India could produce even cheaper cars. Further questioned as to whether Indian cars could be expected in the Indian market in about four years time he said, "Much earlier than four years."

Sir Visweswariya will return with his report in about October next, and the Company is likely to be floated soon after.

It is also understood that the businessmen concerned have appraised the Government of India with this move and requested all necessary help and encouragement to this infant concern against foreign competition.—United Press.

AGA KHAN AS KING'S GUEST

58 Members Of Jockey Club Attend Dinner At Buckingham Palace

LONDON, June 5. The Aga Khan was the guest of the King at to-night's dinner at the Buckingham Palace at which 58 members of the Jockey Club were present.

The table decorations were green and chocolate which are the Aga Khan's racing colours. The sweet course was similarly decorated. The King proposed the health of the Aga Khan.—Reuters Special.

"HE DIED FOR A NOBLE CAUSE"

Congress President's Tribute To Late Keshav Ghurye

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, in a letter addressed to Mr. A. P. Ghurye of Bombay, whose youthful son Keshav, had died in jail while undergoing imprisonment in connection with the last Civil Disobedience movement, writes as follows:—

"I thank you for your letter. You have not lost your son. He alone lives who knows how to die for a noble cause. Your son Sriji Keshav Ghurye knew how to live and to die for a noble cause, and so he lives even though he is dead."

DEATH DUE TO IRRITANT POISON

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Coroner's jury returned, to-day, a verdict of death, due to an irritant poison, the nature of

VERITY'S DEADLY BOWLING

Takes 7 Hants Wickets For 31 Runs

In the first class cricket matches to-day, Yorks passed the Hampshire total of 63 in 45 minutes, Sutcliffe making 50 in just over an hour and the century was realised in partnership in one hour and 20 minutes. Finally Sutcliffe scored his individual century in two and half hours. Among his chief hits were three fours.

Walters won the toss and put in Derby who made 67 for the loss of five wickets. Then Carrington with Richardson added 60 for the sixth wicket. Carrington scored 52 in one and three-quarters hours and his score included six hits to the boundary.

All Per's deliveries were splendid, driving and cutting Richardson he put on 43 in nearly two and half hours and with Elliot he put on 38 for the ninth wicket partnership.

At Hull Verity was very deadly on a soft wet wicket. Hants lost three wickets for an equal number of minutes, the first two by Macaulay and the third by Verity who finally returned an analysis of 13.1 overs, 3 maidens, 31 runs and seven wickets.

No Match At Lords The following are the closing scores of the first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:— Worcester vs. Derby (at Worcester): Derby 197 (Carrington 52), Worcester 80 for 5. Lancashire vs. Glamorgan (at Blackburn): Lancs 152 for 4 (Hopwood 54). Gloucester vs. Leicester (at Gloucester): Leicester 97 (Charles Parker 7 for 49).

Oxford University vs. Minor Counties (at Oxford): Oxford 46 for 1. Northampton vs. South Africans (at Northampton): Northants 129 (Cuthbertson 63, Crisp 6 for 50), South Africans 114 for 5 (Siedle 55, not out).

There was no play in the match between the M. C. C. and Warwickshire at Lords, owing to rain. Hampshire vs. Yorkshire (at Hull): Hampshire 63 (Verity 7 for 31), Yorkshire 315 for 5 (Sutcliffe 100, Mitchell 90).

Cambridge University vs. Somerset: Cambridge 96 (Andrews 7 for 29), Somerset 3 for 1.—Reuters Special.

HARWOOD LEAGUE MATCH DRAW

The Harwood League (First Division) match at the Cooperage between Somerset Light Infantry and the Bombay City on Thursday evening ended in a draw with a score of 1-1.

Within the first five minutes Sayers the outside-left of the soldiers put in a goal quite unawares before the game had really begun and settled down.

The Bombay City were chilled and it looked for a while they would belie the expectations formed of them. But they soon bucked up and within a quarter of an hour McHugh shot a stinging shot into the net and equalised the score by 1-1. The interval found the score same.

AFTER INTERVAL Later on the game was very entertaining and the City showed good combination with clever passing without exhausting themselves. The custodian of the Infantry team Champion saved his side a defeat by saving many dangerous attacks from the City though with a more confident kicking the City forwards would have achieved some results.

Undoubtedly the City had command of the ball for the most part and the soldiers were very good in blocking and defence. Sayers, the Somerset forward, was very dangerous in his swift and vigorous movements but the City guarded him.

The end found the game at 1-1. TEAMS. SOMERSET:—Champion; Meadows, Gosney, Clarke (15), Townsend, Cotton; Palmer, Sennett, Clarke (99), Davies, Sayers. CITY:—Lynn; Premial, Almeida; Dadoo, Thomson V., Thomson S.; Jesudian, McHugh D. Comrie, M. Hugh, Jesudian.

REFEREE:—Mr. Hudson J. B. LINESMEN:—Messrs. Paine and Hewson.

To-morrow Saturday's Fixture

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. STAFF DEPARTMENTS 6 p.m.

which could not be ascertained, touching the death of a Chinese carpenter named Ah Lang, who died as a result of devouring the decoction of boiled scorpions, centipedes, snake skin, etc. on May 26.

The Chinese carpenter, it will be recalled, took this, it was alleged, as a cure for syphilis—a cure believed to be applied in China.

Calcutta Multi-millionaire Sentenced

Organized Plot To Cheat Electric Supply Company

CALCUTTA, June 6. The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the sensational Electricity Theft Case, sentencing Babulal Chokani, a multi-millionaire and Proprietor of the Bharat Luxmi Cinema to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to six months' more imprisonment, Sallendra Nath Mukherjee, an ex-employee of the Calcutta Electric Supply Company to two years' rigorous imprisonment, on charge of conspiracy, three other accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment each; two to six months' each, and one to three months'. Four accused were acquitted.

FIRST OF ITS KIND

The Electricity Theft Case was started on a petition of complaint submitted on behalf of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. This case was first of its kind in Calcutta as there was no organised conspiracy ever made before to steal electric energy on such a large scale by tampering with meters. The Electric Supply Corporation's loss due to such theft of energy was estimated at more than two lakhs of rupees during the period of conspiracy was active, namely, January 1934 to January 1935. Members of the conspiracy consisted of merchants, mill-owners, cinema-owners and employees and ex-employees of the complainant Corporation, mostly meter inspectors and mis-tris of the electric company. The tampering work was done chiefly at night, the "modus operandi" of the conspirators being reduction of the readings on the meter board in the concerns in which the accused persons were interested.

20 Persons Prosecuted

The police prosecuted in this case as many as 20 persons including Babulal Chokani, the millionaire proprietor of the Bharat Lakshmi Cinema and Md. Abdul Azim, proprietor of the Jupiter Cinema. Of these 20 persons, four turned approvers and were discharged. Among the remaining accused, Babulal Chokani, Sallendra Nath Mukherjee, Sushil Kumar Ghose, Rashbehari Saha alias Handa, Manindra Nath De, Panchoowri Banerjee, Kumud Nath Nandi, Sallendra Nath Sanyal, Hara Narayan Chatterjee, Pratul Chandra Santra, Jagdish Singh and Ganesh Bahadur (two durwans) were tried in one group in the original case. Abdul Aziz, Aswini Kumar Panja, Nanilal Ghosh and Bhudeb Seth, who were either arrested or surrendered later were being tried in the supplementary case.—United Press.

METEOROLOGISTS ESCAPE

(Continued from page 12).

ingly great number of injured. No definite news from the area between Mastung and Kalat is available. Wide fissures and blow-holes oozing mud can be seen in many parts of the surrounding country.—A. P.

NO MEDICAL AID REQUIRED

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, write:

"With reference to the appeal published by His Worship the Mayor of Bombay requesting the Medical Profession and Sisters of Mercy to come forward and render voluntary services in the humanitarian work connected with the Earthquake in Baluchistan, His Worship has received a telegram from the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, that more relief workers are not required at present.

Under the circumstances it is not proposed to send any batch of volunteers to the affected area for the present. His Worship thanks all those who have offered their services in this behalf and intimates to them that their services will be availed of if necessary in the near future."

JAPAN'S SYMPATHY

SIMLA, June 5.

The following message of sympathy has been received by the Viceroy from the Japanese Government:— "Deeply grieved at the disastrous effects of the earthquake in British Baluchistan and hasten to express heartfelt sympathy of the Japanese Government together with the sincere hope that the casualties will be less than what appeared in the Press."

The Viceroy has sent the following reply to the Prime Minister, Japanese Government, Tokyo:— "I am very grateful to Your Excellency and Members of the Japanese Government for your kind message of sympathy. I regret to say that the disaster is proving of greater magnitude than at first reported."

The following telegram has been received from the Governor-General of New Zealand:— "From New Zealand "The Government and people of New Zealand are most distressed to learn of the earthquake, resulting in severe loss of life, which occurred in British Baluchistan. They desire me to express their heart-felt sympathy with the inhabitants in the tragic disaster which has overtaken them."

The following was the reply of the Viceroy:— "I am most grateful to Your Excellency and the Government and the people of New Zealand for your kind message of sympathy. The disaster proved worse than at first feared and the loss of life is tragically heavy"—United Press.

RALLY ROUND UNION FLAG

Workers Urged To Unite And Strengthen Organization

BOMBAY, Thursday. A mass meeting of millworkers was held at Ferguson Road under the auspices of the G. K. U. on Wednesday when Mr. G. R. Kasle presided.

Mr. Gharat in his speech asked the workers to stand by their Union and prepare for the struggle against the millowners' offensive.

Mr. Amunekar criticised the tactics of ultra-leftism, and pointed out their harmfulness to the working class movement. He then exhorted the workers to stand by their principle, and their organisation. He said further that the workers were now prepared to face any odds and they were determined to establish the leadership of the working class.

Mr. Alwe pointed a vivid picture of the woes that had befallen the workers and asked them to wake up from their slumber. He appealed to them to rally round the flag of the Union.

Mr. Mamasahib Salvi, an old Union Worker, said that the workers must now be determined to oust the anti-working class elements from the movement and make their Union one of the strongest organisation.

After speeches by Messrs Kandalkar, Sarang, Pawaskar, M. Chavan, Shinde, Patkar, Dr. Gavande and others the president made his concluding remarks and the meeting dispersed amidst loud shouts of "Lal Bayte Ki Jai".

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

It's on the Market!



Highest Quality Finest Flavour.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 6, 1931
Muslim: Rab-ul-Awal 5, 1354
Parsi: Del 4, 1904
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 14m.
High Tide: 3-27; 16-00
Low Tide: 8-36; 22-38
Harwood League (First Division): Bombay Gymkhana vs. Staff and Dept., Coopers, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 8

S S 'Mongolia' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): Durhams vs. R. A. (Colaba), Coopers, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, June 10

University Senate, 1 p.m.
Results of B. A. Examination, University Buildings, 3 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): 3rd Ed. Bde vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Coopers, 6 p.m.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.
There will be no meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday, Tuesday June 11.

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM, BOMBAY.

The annual prastha festival of Sri Venkatesa Bagavan will be celebrated for three days from 12th to 14th inst. The birthday of Sri Satagopa will be observed on 14th inst.

DHARAVI PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the tanners, workers, merchants and citizens of Dharavi will be held today (Friday) 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dharavi at Messrs. Mohomedin Haji Kaderbux's compound Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS.

An urgent meeting of the members of the Bombay Corp. of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, will be held in the Lady Willoughby Building, Esplanade Road, on Sunday next the 9th June at 10-2 a.m. in connection with the Quetta Earthquake Disaster. All members of the Corps are requested to attend punctually.

UPNAGAR JILLA YUVAK PARISHAD.

A general meeting of the Reception Committee of the above Parishad will be held on Sunday 9th inst. at 8-30 a.m. at Ravi Villa, Baptista Road, Vile Parle, to pass the accounts of the Parishad, and to discuss the scheme for the Upnagar Jilla Tarun Mandal.

All the members are requested to attend punctually.

DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.

Under the auspices of the District School Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri, Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, Chief Officer Poona City Municipality, will give a Demonstration Lesson in Marathi, on 'Adult Education', on the 9th of June 1935, at 9 a.m. in the Gazdar Hall, Andheri.

THE SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA.
The Society's School will RE-OPEN after summer recess on Thursday the 20th June, 1935. New students admitted from MONDAY, the 10th June, 1935.

A. S. KRISHNAN,
Hon. Secretary.

KRISHNA

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre.
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

LAST DAY

Glorious 8th Week
of PRABHAT'S Epic Super
'CHANDRASENA'

चंद्रसेना

(HINDI VERSION)

The Best Picture in Town

Direction:
Western India Theatres Ltd.

MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

LAST DAY

SIKANDAR'S Unique Super
'PYARA DUSHMAN'
The First Picture of its kind

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—'Les Miserables' Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—'West Point of the Air' Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—'Sweet Music' Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—'Chandrasena' Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—'Pyara Dushman' Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—'Broken Heart' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—'Kalkot' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—'Do-Ghadi-ki-Moj' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—'Noor-e-Yaman' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROXY—'Ghar-Jamai' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—'College Girl' time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—'Oh Daddy' Time as usual.
EMPIRE—'Ght Of Gab' Time as usual.
PALACE—'Lives of a Bengal Lancer' Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—'Circus Clown' Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE VIDYADAYINI SABHA.

The Kannada Sangeetha Sabha (Amateurs) Bombay, will enact a drama entitled 'The Aditya Veera Bhataroo or Koti-Chennayaro' a new adventure by Mr. K. Chellaya, in the dramatic field, in aid of the above Sabha to-day (Friday) at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp. All Kanarites are requested to extend their co-operation and thus help the cause of the Sabha.

BLAVATSKY LODGE LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay, Mr. R. D. Karmarkar, of Karachi, will deliver a Public Lecture in English to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, the Subject being: 'Why You Should Become A Theosophist'.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dur-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilmane, Monzambique Beira, and other places in South Africa will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 12th inst.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Jeddah (Hedjaz) per S.S. 'Alavi' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Saturday the 8th inst.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

The ceremony of conferring Honorary distinction of 'Pranacharya' on learned and renowned Medical Practitioners devoted to Ayurvedic Science and its development and granting Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates to the successful candidates who completed for the different tests and examinations conducted by the Dr. Popat University of Ayurved will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prabhu Ram Ayurvedic College. Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran, J. P. Member of the Council of State, will preside.

THE CAPITOL

THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

RUDY ANN
VALLEE—DVORAK

in WARNER BROS.' musical
'SWEET MUSIC'

9 STARS—6 SONGS
2 BANDS—200 GIRLS

TO-MORROW

BARONNESS ORZCY'S famous novel—

'THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL'

You enjoyed the book—you will be thrilled by the film!

THE REGAL

THE LAST DAY
at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WALLACE
BEERY

in his greatest hit
'WEST POINT OF THE AIR'

Heart-grasping drama of a father's devotion

TO-MORROW

'THE CASINO MURDER CASE'

Sharpen your detective wits!

B. P. OLYMPIC AQUATIC MEET

Bharucha And Flower Return Best Timings

Some excellent timings were recorded in the heats of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Aquatic Meet which have been in progress at the Back Bay Baths since Wednesday evening.

S. Bharucha and J. Flower returned the best timings in the 800 metres (Free Style) the former covering the distance in 13 minutes 21-15 seconds.

In the 50 metres (free style) G. MacDonald cut a fast pace to finish in 29 seconds dead and was closely followed by R. E. O. Carey 35 seconds behind.

J. Flower established a new record for Bombay by covering 400 metres (Free Style) in the fast timing of 6 minutes 5 3/5 seconds, while P. M. Bharucha won his heat in the 100 metres (breast stroke) in 1 minute 30 seconds.

THE RESULTS.

100 METRES FINAL (Free Style) (Unl. Students).

(1) P M Bharucha, (2) R H M Colah, (3) N C Mehta.

Time: 1 min. 14 secs.

800 METRES (Free style)

(1) S Bharucha (13 mins. 21-15 secs), (2) J Flower (13 mins. 37-25 secs), (3) H Bund (14 mins 14-25 secs), (4) Gunner Harris (14 mins. 18-25 secs), (5) R J Khambatta (14 mins. 25 secs), (6) M Hillel (14 mins. 29 secs).

First four were qualified for the final.

50 METRES (Free Style)

(1) G MacDonald (29 secs), (2) R E O Carey (29-35 secs), (3) R Hay (29-45 secs), (4) P M Bharucha (30-35 secs), (5) W E Acraman (30-45 secs), (6) N Carey (32-15 secs), (7) R P Vajifdar (34-25 secs), (8) J D Kapadia (34-45 secs), (9) R M Pochkhanawala (35-15 secs).

First four have been qualified for the final.

50 METRES FREE STYLE (School-boys).

FIRST HEAT: (1) G A Sell, (2) R H Irani—Time 36 4/5 secs.

SECOND HEAT:—(1) J D Das-toor, (2) J R Jhabwala—Time 40 secs.

400 METRES (Free Style)

(1) J Flower (6 mins. 5-35 secs), (2) P M Bharucha (6 mins. 23-35 secs), (3) R J Khambatta (6 mins. 43-35 secs), (4) H Bund (6 mins. 46-45 secs), (5) J R Jhabwala (6 mins. 59 secs), (6) M R Khan (7 mins. 35-35 secs), (7) P N Desai (7 mins. 37-35 secs).

First four qualified for the final.

100 METRES (Breast Stroke)

FIRST HEAT:—(1) R M Pochkhanawala, (2) N C Mehta. Time 1 min. 33-25 secs.

SECOND HEAT:—(1) P M Bharucha, (2) L Richards. Time 1 min. 30 secs.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Expert Committee To Investigate Restrictions

BOMBAY, June 6

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has appointed a committee of experts to consider in detail the question of restrictions that were being placed by several foreign Governments like Egypt, Germany, Turkey, Italy etc. on the export trade of India.

The Committee will examine 'inter-alia' the Ottawa Agreement, its effect on Indian foreign trade, and how far the Ottawa Pact is responsible for these restrictions that are being placed.

It is also understood that the Committee has been authorised to consider the present position of silver and the problem of the rupee, if silver mounts up further.—United Press.

ANJUMAN-ISLAM

Through the munificence of Mr. A. E. Maskati, a life Member of the Anjuman-i-Islam the entire flooring of the entrance Hall of the High School building has been remade. The old floor was badly broken up, and the new flooring makes a very pleasant change. The broken floor and the verandah is also being repaired.

The results of the Matriculation Examination declared on the 31st. May are eminently satisfactory. The percentage of passes from the Anjuman High School Boys is 58, while for the whole Presidency it is about 35. The School has also secured two University Scholarships.—The Lord Sandhurst Scholarship and the Ellis Prize.

It is refreshing to learn also that after years of neglect, the Gymnasium, the sport field and the cricket pitch are all being thoroughly repaired, and a New Volley Ball Court is being prepared.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Appointments And Grants Of Leave Announced

The following Civil appointments, grants of leave and transfers are announced in to-day's 'Bombay Government Gazette':

Mr G Wiles, C.S.I. C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, vice Mr G E Bennett, M.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Mr R M Bhise, LL.B., to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr B K Dhar, LL.B.

Mr B K Dhar, LL.B., on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, East Khandesh, vice Mr Abdul Majid Khan, LL.B.

Mr Abdul Majid Khan, LL.B., on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr A S R Macklin, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. C. E. Desai, a Chartered Accountant, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr A S R Macklin, I.C.S., transferred.

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MANAHAR BARVE'S CONCERTS

At Royal Opera House

Kumar Manahar Barve, the talented musician has made his appearance before the music lovers of Bombay after a lapse of five years. Those who can recall his last visit to this city know how he achieved success.

Manahar Barve showed his talents for music since his childhood and at the age of twelve he displayed unprecedented skill in playing musical instruments numbering over thirty, both Eastern and antiquated as well as modern. The boy prodigy earned tributes in his last tour abroad.

The gifted artist is again in Bombay and gave his first performance on the 1st June, 1935 at the Royal Opera House.

He proposes to tour abroad once more after his stay in Bombay and it is earnestly hoped that he will be encouraged in his undertaking. There will last 4 performances on Saturday the 8th, Sunday the 9th, Wednesday the 12th and Friday, the 14th June.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parli Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1935

THE TASK OF RELIEF

We believe, as any one even with the slightest spark of human feeling would believe, that the appalling disaster in Baluchistan and the present circumstances of poignant misery render political differences an inexcusable irrelevance and full and complete co-operation and collaboration a matter of urgent duty on the part both of the people and the Government. We have absolutely no intention of trying to make Quetta an issue between the Congress or the Nation and the Government. And it is in a spirit free from any such intention that we propose to examine the communique issued from Simla. The country will be deeply relieved to learn that there was never any question of blowing up the town of Quetta and that salvage operations in search of human bodies are not proposed to be discontinued. We can appreciate their suspension owing to the appalling stench and grave risk of infection. But they could be resumed on the original scale by salvage workers protected with gas masks. As to the difficulties in publishing the lists of Indian casualties, they are, of course, obvious. But the fact remains that the casualty list of prominent Indians could easily have been secured along with that of Europeans. We, however, do not want to labour that point.

Unreasonable Restrictions

There is one part of the communique regarding "restrictions on movements to Quetta" with which the people will strongly disagree even with the best intention in the world to put the utmost strain on their sense of co-operation. The arguments advanced by Government are untenable and unreasonable. We can well understand the objection to indiscriminate and quite unrestricted influx into the stricken area. But objection cannot possibly apply to men like Acharya Kripalani and relief parties that may be organised under his direction. Congressmen may be obnoxious to Government politically. They are. But even Government cannot deny that they have proved their mettle as self-

sacrificing servants of the public. Indeed, Government have already acknowledged this fact in the case of Bihar. They are not, we hope, afraid of cholera and they will not trouble the authorities about food supplies; while it would be positively ridiculous to suggest they would cause a water famine or grave dislocation of transport and communications. Government must revise their opinion and welcome non-official co-operation exactly as was done in Bihar with definitely successful results. They should also withdraw martial law, for we cannot believe that it is difficult to restore civil authority within a few days with Police drafted from neighbouring Provinces.

People's Duty

Meanwhile the duty of the people is obvious and imperative. The men women and children in Baluchistan need food, clothing and shelter in addition to medical aid to those who are lying injured and are otherwise suffering. Then there are thousands of these homeless and literally destitute people who are flocking into Sind and the Punjab as refugees. They need help and relief and relief means money which must come quickly if it is to be useful. We are glad that the first day's response to our appeal has, in so far as the amount is concerned, not been disappointing. And we particularly thank the Hindu gentleman who has anonymously donated the handsome amount of Rs. 5,000. But more, much more, is wanted both from those who can give in thousands and those who can afford but a rupee. Every rupee counts because the need is so extensive and every hour counts, too, because that need is so urgent. Our readers responded magnificently to the call of Bihar, they must respond in the same spirit of generosity and humanitarian duty to the cry of Baluchistan. "The appalling disaster in Quetta paralyzes one," says Mahatma Gandhi. But "Human effort must be there always. Those who are left behind must have help." And we are confident that they will have help.

Nearing The End

The Government of India Bill has at last passed its third reading in the House of Commons and its passage through the House of Lords is now only a question of days. The huge majority by which the third reading has been carried in the House of Commons guarantees the success of the Bill in the Lords despite the usually stronger opposition to it in the latter House from the extreme die-hards among the Conservatives. The Churchills' opposition to the measure has always been inspired by a desire, not really to wreck the Bill, but to wring more and yet more safeguards for the various British vested interests from the not altogether unwilling Secretary of State for India. They have succeeded beyond their expectations, though not their hopes, and they are hardly likely to carry their opposition in the Lords so far as to throw out the Bill. Labour opposition in the Lords will be even more negligible than it has been in the Commons. The Royal Assent is but a piece of formality after the Bill passes both the Houses. Thus the Bill may be regarded here in India even now to be as good as law. This needs to be brought home to those Indians who may still be hoping against hopes that for one reason or other the Bill may not become law and also to those Congressmen who, though pledged to reject the Bill, have been postponing the consideration of the form the rejection should take till the Bill actually becomes law. The Commons debate on the third reading of the Bill does not call for any detailed comment. The very basic principle of the

Bill being unacceptable to India, it is unnecessary to discuss its details or the comments thereon in the Commons. Sir Samuel Hoare himself has admitted more than once that the Bill is "hardly popular in India and Mr. Lansbury's challenge to him to show a single responsible representative body in this country that is satisfied with it was unanswered, as it is unanswerable. Sir Samuel hopes, however, that ultimately sufficiently large sections of the people of India will be so reconciled to the new constitution as to work it. He said in the Commons: "I believe that the constitution in the Bill is workable, and will be worked. I see every sign of a non-co-operation diminishing and an increasing desire to work the Bill. I believe that with common sense on both sides the Bill can be worked successfully and I see no reason why common sense will not be forthcoming." Let it be granted, that the constitution will be worked by all or most important parties. But the pertinent question is how it will be worked. If it is worked, say, as the Irish constitution is by President de Valera, that is hardly a way that the British will relish. His belief that non-co-operation is steadily diminishing in this country is obviously a case of the wish being father to the thought. Despite some appearances to the contrary, the spirit of non-co-operation is, if anything, fast increasing, the very failure of some of its outward manifestations contributing to the increase. And the new constitution itself, with a hundred and more objectionable features therein, is hardly calculated to stem the swelling tide of discontent.

IN THE LAW COURTS

The Small Cause Court

By N. H. P.

The deal of the Court is to deal out justice with a minimum of expense and delay. The procedure in the Court has, therefore, to be simple. Recently, several improvements have been made in the practice in the local Small Cause Court, so as to give relief to suitors. The Post Master General has made available to judgment debtors desiring to remit to the Small Cause Court, instalments payable by them under decrees of that Court, special forms of Postal Money Orders indicating therein the particulars to be given at the time of making the payments, so as to enable those to be entered by the Registrar of the Court, on the decrees, in satisfaction or part satisfaction thereof as the case may be. Owing to this procedure, debtors are able to avoid the expense of making a journey to the Court to make the payment, incidentally losing the day's earnings and being detained practically the whole day in the Court before the payment is recorded. To poor persons such as wage-earners, this is a great advantage and saving.

Secondly, writs of summons are now allowed to be served on defendants in the city itself, by registered post. Litigants in the Small Cause Court are familiar with the trouble, expense and delay involved in effecting personal service of writs of summons on defendants, through a bailiff of the Court. Now, on a formal application being made to the Registrar, leave to serve a defendant residing or carrying on business in the city is granted as a matter of course.

A third reform introduced, is to assign every suit on being instituted, to a particular Judge, instead of the assignment being delayed until practically the hearing. This has proved to be a great convenience to the Bar and the parties concerned.

Reforms Suggested

The Bombay Law Journal for June contains a reasoned article making the following suggestions for further reforms in the practice and procedure of the Small Cause Court, in the interest of persons resorting thereto. It is suggested that

- (1) The Court should hold its sittings in different parts of the City, a commencement being made by locating one court, with lower pecuniary jurisdiction, in the Northern Part of the City.
- (2) The Registrar's Office, at any rate, should be located in the several wards, where the Registrar can dispose of suits for under Rs. 20.
- (3) The Registrar should be empowered to remit to judgment creditors, by Money Order, instalments paid into Court by judgment debtors.
- (4) The Judges should discharge their daily business as early as practicable, or should mark suits on their board, as not to be called on before the time to be stated on the board. This will avoid congestion in the Court Rooms.
- (5) Taking down full notes of the hearing by Judges, should be made compulsory.
- (6) The salaries of the Judges should be reduced.
- (7) Judges from the mofussil Courts should be held eligible for holding posts in Presidency Small Cause Court.
- (8) A strong protest should be made against any further increase of court fees in the Small Cause Court. Surplus income should be utilised in reducing the present court fees.
- (9) The Bench should resist any further increase of the burden in the shape of court fees, in the Small Claims Court.

Learning to Practise

In the course of "Reminiscences of a Solicitor" published in the June number of the Bombay Law Journal, the writer says that a knowledge of the nature of the litigation and the law and practice in the Small Cause Court is essential for making a competent lawyer. Business activities, commercial usage, manners and customs in the daily transactions of life, offer themselves for being tested and disposed of according to law, in rich variety in that Court. The pressure of work, besides, engenders a businesslike despatch in all concerned. If one is not quick in grasp, expression and argument during trial, one is soon left behind. One has to be ready at all points, brusque to a degree, and well up in the law. The small Cause Court cheers and enlivens and instills in the junior lawyer a spirit of healthy rivalry, and engenders a determination to do better next time, so as, even to beat the leaders of the Bar in their own Court. Practice there keeps one in touch with pulsating, progressive business life and society, which the more sedate and

(Continued on page 7.)

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Its Value And Significance

By
K. F. NARIMAN

The most outstanding political and civic event in our city, during last week, was the official and formal visit of the Congress President. Looking at the visit from various points of view, it has been a great success.

The efficiency and capacity of any political organisation is greatly improved by the personal touch and contact of the highest official head of that body with the many workers comprising it. A personal interview with the officer-bearers and Executive of subordinate branches, besides giving great encouragement, and impetus to the local activities, also helps to remove many obstacles, difficulties and misunderstandings, and thus paves and prepares the way for smooth and useful working of the machinery for the future; the evil effects of re-action and depression, if any still survives, automatically disappears, and a new vigour and life is put both into the workers and the organisation, for fresh and renewed national activities.

A Living Link

The Indian National Congress has by a process of slow and gradual growth and evolution in the course of the last fifty years, become such a gigantic and vast organisation, with its branches and sub-branches, spread all over the country, in cities, towns and remote and obscure villages, that a living connecting link is necessary to keep the various parts together as a consolidated whole. A political tour by the highest and most responsible officer-bearer, the most trusted and beloved leader, serves

as a cementing and uniting bond, not only between various branches in the same province, but to some extent, also between the different provinces in the country. As was noticed at the last meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Jubbulpore, many members are unable to attend these periodical functions, even once in 3 or 4 months, on account of inability to bear the expenses or spare the time owing to the pressure of other engagements; and the attendance is sometimes even less than fifty per cent. Thus several District and Talukas, do not come in contact with the Parent Body, through their representatives for months, and a long continuous political isolation, may lead to gradual dismemberment. Presidential visits to these distant areas, to a considerable extent mitigate that apprehended evil, and bring about the same results as a direct contact through the A. I. C. C. with the Parent Body. Hence the tour is so arranged, as to include out of the way villages, and small towns that have been so long neglected and ignored, for want of railway and motor facilities.

Rajan Babu's Simplicity

Unlike the aristocratic, extravagant and comfortable official tours, by Governors and Cabinet Members, the President of the Indian National Congress, the acknowledged leader of the Nation, is so simple in his habits, that these undertakings resulting in so much political good, are nevertheless, not at all a serious financial burden on the organisation. Invariably a third-class traveller, unless when ill-health compels him to

seek better comforts, he feels more comfortable when lodged in a peasant's hut, than in a commodious palace. Honesty, humility, simplicity and gentility are his watch-words and form the great traits of his character, that have so endeared him to all sections and classes of the people of the country. And in spite of ill-health, with repeated attacks of asthma, his capacity to work and bear continuous strain is marvellous. Very often crowds of thousands, throng round as if class or even a 1 class compartment, at a big Railway station, expecting the President to alight from the cushioned or comfortable seat, but the peasant-President, quietly wades his way through a crowd of third-class passengers, attempting to escape the gaze of thousands that have come to receive him. But in spite of all these precautions, he is invariably discovered, and has to pass through what is an ordeal for him. The welcome receptions, and crowded processions, a process satisfying to the public but always inflicting some hardship and suffering on the beloved victim. Temperamentally he is so mild and affable that none has so far succeeded in provoking him by means of any amount of irritation or anger. He cannot be angry even if he tried and unlike ordinary human beings the more he is honoured the humbler he becomes. All the praise, and affection, tons of garlands and noisy 'jals' showered upon him might have turned the head of any normal person. Though he is conscious of his great position and influence, still there is not a grain of pride nor an ounce of swell-headedness in him. "In true humility lies real greatness" is his "motto." (To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

N. R. A. FAILS

Plausible enough, and in certain respects even admirable, the National Recovery Campaign was a departure from the usual capitalist methods of resisting the irresistible. In the perspective of the orthodox methods which still prevail everywhere, except Russia, President Roosevelt's experiment shone bright, not with hope, but with courage. It was, however, at best a makeshift. And even as a makeshift, it was robbed of much of its practical usefulness by the clever evasions of American capitalism. The National Recovery Administration was scarcely a success; the Supreme Court decision has rendered it a positive failure. President Roosevelt of course is trying to save his plan, but it is ridiculous to expect voluntary response from the class which did not respect legal sanction. The failure brings the issue back to Capitalism versus Socialism and exposes, as they have never been exposed so strikingly, the fundamental defects of a constitution which has no relation to the facts of today.

COMI-TRAGEDY OF ERRORS.

France is noted for frequent and surprising changes in her Government, the average life of it having been estimated at less than a year. Cabinets under the same chamber have varied from "Radical Socialism" to Right Conservatism and have ranged, in life, between twenty-four months and twenty-four hours. But all records in the matter of "fall" at least have been, we believe, beaten by the Bouisson Ministry which fell, not because of surprising events, but because of withdrawal of support by a particular party—common enough in France—but because of a mistake in the counting of votes which changed a majority of 12 into a minority of 21. M. Bouisson made a mistake in declining to remain at the helm. There would, most probably, have been no error again. Be that, however, as it may, the quick falls of Cabinets, while the France is in the doldrums, do not seem to be only due to the democratic instincts of Frenchmen. There seems to be more in it than is obvious.

It would be amazing for these "Radical" democrats to refuse strictly limited Plenary Powers while speculators are having a field day, and when they, the Radicals, know that at the first signs of abuse of powers, they could drive the Government out.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTH.

The section referring to the political conditions in the U.P. Government Administration Report makes rather interesting reading. An unconscious tribute is paid to the strength of the Indian National Congress when the report says, "Once again, any account of political events of the year must, for all practical purposes, be little more than an account of the Congress party; for although there were signs of awakening of political consciousness among the landed classes, the Congress party alone showed any power of effective organization." While appreciating this frank admission, we wish the report had gone further and explained without bias why the Congress alone of all organizations commanded the largest measure of support from the people. But that of course would be fatal to "prestige" and to the very raison d'être of the present system.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AND JOURNALISTS

In wishing success to "Loka-shakti" and declaring open its offices, Babu Rajendra Prasad gave expression to some home truths about journalism when he said, "Journalism in India is not as yet a lucrative profession, wherefore nothing but self-sacrifice and arduous love for the cause can help you to succeed in your undertaking." It is not, however, economic privation alone that is the lot of an Indian journalist. His lot, bad as it is, is made worse by the other problems that are equal peculiar to Indian journalism. The rigorous Press Law is a veritable sword of Damocles ever perilously hanging over his head. If anything worse was needed, the Press Ordinances are there to tighten his bonds. That even in these trying and almost hopeless conditions the journalists carry on, entitles the profession to the tribute paid to it by the Congress President.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Bombay And Vocational Education

It is difficult to understand what satisfaction the Government of Bombay can possibly derive from the mere fact that 1,100 more students entered college last year as compared with the year previous. Presumably the problem of unemployed graduates is as acute in Bombay as elsewhere in India and these thousand and odd boys will face disillusionment three years hence when they emerge from the portals of the University into a jobless world. It will be no consolation to them to be told then that they were regarded by the Bombay Government as evidence of progress and expansion. On the other hand, if the three new colleges set up were centres of vocational training the Government could in reason have congratulated themselves on having made at least an attempt to solve the problem of postgraduate employment.—"Pioneer."

Patriot Or Moderate?

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the patriot, has contradicted Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Moderate leader. Sir Tej Bahadur in his latter capacity has expressed himself against the 'rejection' of the new constitution. But by his own conduct he has just shown that the constitution does not deserve the co-operation and support of any sincere patriot. There was a prediction in some newspapers that Sir Tej Bahadur would become the first Indian Premier under the new constitution. Sir Tej has strongly repudiated it. He has emphatically declared that he is from being ready to accept office, he will not even seek election to either House of the central legislature. As for accepting nomination, that is also, he says, simply out of question. Those who know the great Indian jurist know that in spite of his age, he still keeps both an unusually vigorous mind and body. Why is he then anxious to keep himself aloof from the new constitution? There is only answer to the question and Sir Tej Bahadur as a patriot has given it.—"Amrit Bazar Patrika."

India's Derby Triumph For Second Year In Succession.

—Times of India Streamer. And yet some unimaginative unpatriotic penny-wise-pound-foolish among us are grouching over—the India Bill!

A grateful and proud nation lays its humble congratulations at the feet of His Highness the Aga Khan.

- Let us take four:—
- (1) The grave risk of failure of water supply.
 - (2) The risk of interruption of communications.
 - (3) The danger of outbreaks of serious epidemics such as cholera and
 - (4) The danger of further shocks.

Now can you possibly deny any one of these? Of course you can't. You must admit that an influx of as many as a couple of hundred relief workers is bound to dislocate communications and cause a complete water famine. And you must also admit that nothing could possibly act as a more irresistible provocation to epidemics and earthquakes than Acharya Kripalani and such other non-official relief workers.

You don't! Well then thank your stars that they are not in Baluchistan at the moment.

"Politics Has Made The Whole World Kin," says the Secretary of State for India.

And he is not much wrong. For instance, the kinship between the interests of such divergent parts of the world as Britain and India is as close as the proverbial two sides of a picture.

"Unless all parties are prepared to share the responsibility and burden, it will be extremely difficult to work the new autonomous constitution with success" says Sir Sikander Hayat Khan.

Sir Sikander, however, has neither a responsibility nor a burden to share in the Reserve Bank.

But we quite agree that the new constitution is an "autonomous constitution," independent of all fundamental principles underlying a constitution.

Discussing the Honours' List, the "Pioneer" of Lucknow complains that "those who have contributed to the cultural life of the country are again conspicuous by their absence."

This is positively an insult to the eminent recipients of Honours and particularly to Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan of the Allahabad University.

"To forge arms at the risk of a financial catastrophe would be useless as the cost would leave the nation without the strength of using those arms and maintaining them," says Dr. Drayner, Vice-President of the Reichsbank.

If there is no fear of a financial catastrophe then, of course, it is useful to forge arms for a bigger and all embracing catastrophe. Heil Hitler!

Big brains go with big chests. Such is the biological theory advanced by Dr. Weisman.

Its financial variation is that bloated brains go with big chests.

SETTING FIRE TO HOUSE.

CHARGE AGAINST JILTED LOVER.

"Evening News" Correspondent.—B. B. Minor.

We sincerely sympathise with our incendiary confrere.

Mr. Newlywed, coming home one Friday, said to his wife: "I say, Mary, you have heard of people winning lots of money, haven't you?"

Mrs. Newlywed (expectantly, and with visions of new dresses, etc.): Yes, darling!

Mr. Newlywed: Well, then, a bookmaker's been and gone and won all my wages.

LANSBURY'S CHALLENGE TO HOARE

Show Single Body of Organised Opinion In Favour Of India Bill

LABOUR STANDS BY ITS PLEDGES

LONDON, June 5. The prediction that Parliament would bitterly regret the passing of the Bill was made by Lord Hartington opening the last day's debate on the third reading of the India Bill in the House of Commons.

Major Milner said that the Labourites opposed the Bill because it not only did not fulfil Parliament's repeated pledges, but held out no hope of their early fulfilment.

Mr. Edward Cadogan criticised the Labourite and Churchillian amendments as mutually contradictory.

Mr. Isaac Foot declared that the Opposition Liberals did not believe that progress under the new constitution would be easy, but, despite prophecies to the contrary he believed that the Bill was the only line to progress.

Mr. Churchill ridiculed the use made by Government of Princes' Federation declaration and said that despite financial inducements, he ventured to predict that the Princes would not federate and the 50 per cent. quota would not be achieved. He did not believe that the Princes would set themselves against the opinions of their fellow-countrymen particularly the Congress. Referring to Law and Order, Mr. Churchill said that all Provincial Governors found it necessary to press for the provision that dangerous terrorists should not be eligible for membership of the Federal Legislature. Mr. Churchill expressed astonishment that the Government obstinately pressed forward. He suggested that even now the Bill might be amended by the Lords so as to require the adherence of 75 per cent. of the Princes.

Mr. Amery complained that Mr. Churchill's speech throughout had been negative devoid of constructive criticism, entirely lacking in substance. "Nobody," suggested that the new constitution would hold the field for ever. The instruments of Instruction point to the fact that the Bill introduces the stage of training and preparation and we regard it as India's ultimate destination to stand in no inferior status to ourselves in the British Commonwealth.

Mr. Gorton described the Bill as essentially a measure of withdrawal and retreat.

Mr. Molson believed that the Bill would open the possibilities of improvement in the condition of the masses.

Mr. Fleming said that his constituents unanimously rejected the Bill in which Lancashire saw nothing to prevent the increase of the present tariff barriers.

Sir Samuel Hoare then rose and said that he had yesterday merely formally indicated the King's consent to the passage of the Bill. He now conveyed the consent in official terms. He said:

"His Majesty is graciously pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament for the purposes of the Bill His Majesty's interests in territorial and other revenues at the disposal of the Crown in India and any other matters appertaining to the Government of India for which the Bill makes provision."

Mr. Roger Keyes criticised the fact that at a time when Europe was in a state of unrest and apprehension the Government by persisting in the measure which was opposed to all reason, lessons of history and past experience in Ireland, it could only add to the

difficulties of Imperial Defence and the perils surrounding India.

Lord Wolmer winding up for the Conservative dissentients stressed on their behalf that if the Bill was enacted it would be the duty of every constitutionalist to give it a fair trial.

Mr. Lansbury stated that under the leadership of Mr. MacDonald the Labourites came to certain conclusions about the policy in regard to India. We have not changed our minds (Cheers). He has not spoken in the debate. I do not know exactly where he stands, but the party, he formerly led, has pledged themselves to the principle of self-determination. It was just there that we differ fundamentally from the Government and Mr. Churchill and his friends. We do not believe that you can settle the Indian question by the imposition of a constitution without consultation and without consent. Mr. Lansbury challenged Sir Samuel Hoare to name a single organised body of Indians which supported the measure. The Labourites would not be able to accept the view that the position which the Government was giving to the Princes should last for ever. When the Labourites came to power they would try to get a more reasonable arrangement.

Mr. Inskip winding up the debate claimed that the Bill represented the answer of a practical man to the theorists in the ranks led by Mr. Lansbury. He was of the opinion that it was untrue that nobody wanted the Bill for those who did not want it wanted not less, but more. It was useless for the Labourites to regard the conditions in India as if they were precisely the same as in England. Autocracy was something which must be reckoned with in India. When the remarkable conditions of the electorate were realised, the House would see that the Bill was a real step forward to apply democracy to the new conditions in India. Mr. Inskip asked the House to consider what would have been the effect if Government acceded to Lancashire's request. He said that the boycott was not ended by the force of arms or domination, but because the people of India began to be satisfied that they were to receive fair and honourable treatment (some cries of dissent and counter-cheers).

Mr. Churchill interjected: "Rubbish."

Dealing with Mr. Churchill's assertion that the Princes would not federate, Mr. Inskip said that both he and Sir Samuel Hoare had dealt with the matter previously. He would not attempt a prophecy but would only repeat that there was every reason to think that the Princes would be satisfied with the details now in the Bill. If Mr. Churchill was so certain why does he worry? Because then there would be no federation.

Replying to Mr. Lansbury's question whether the Bill was intended as a step towards Dominion Status, Mr. Inskip pointed out that Sir S. Hoare has stated as clearly as possible at the second reading that Government agreed to the statement which represented all that they wished to say. He then quoted Sir S. Hoare's statement made on that occasion.

The House then divided with the result mentioned earlier.—Reuter.

EVANGELICAL PASTORS SET FREE

BERLIN, June 5.

All the 18 Evangelical pastors who were imprisoned in the Sachsenburg concentration camp were released.

They were convicted at different times by order of the Nazi Governor in Saxony, but were released by Reich Minister of the Interior Herr Frick, presumably, as a result of numerous petitions from the confessional movement.—Reuter.

INDIA BILL PASSES THIRD READING

LONDON, June 5. The Labour amendment for the rejection of India Bill was defeated by 386 votes to 122.

The Bill which passed third reading goes to the House of Lords to-morrow.—Reuter.

ANOMALOUS LEGAL BURDEN

New Law Reform Bill Gives Husband No Right Over Wife's Property

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 6. The measure to relieve husbands from anomalous legal burden incurred upon his marriage passed the second reading in the House of Lords.

Styled the "Law Reform Bill" it practically extinguishes the husband's right over his wife's property, and removes his liabilities for civil wrongs or breaches of contract committed by her, thereby departing from the principles of the ancient system of the English law under which the man took all wife's property and assumed legal liability for her actions within 48 hours.

Help Quetta In Her Hour Of Distress

THREE PAPERS OPEN FUND FOR RELIEF OF QUAKE VICTIMS

The havoc caused by the earthquake in Bihar and adjacent parts seventeen months ago was as heart-rending as it was unprecedented in the history of India entailing the ruin of cities, towns and villages, destruction of homes and loss of hundreds of lives.

But the calamity that has overtaken Quetta and other parts of Baluchistan is even more heart-rending and is certainly one of the most terrible catastrophes in the history of the world. The beautiful city of Quetta has been wiped out and loss of life is appalling in its magnitude.

Crores will be needed to rebuild the cities, towns and villages that have been destroyed. But the immediate need is for relief to the children, who have become orphans, the women who have become widows and all those men, women and children who have become penniless and homeless, having lost all their earthly belongings. To whom but to their own fellow-countrymen can they look for timely succour and adequate assistance to enable them once again to stand on their feet?

It is a call of humanity and patriotism to which there is no Indian who will not respond.

All help will count—the contributions from the poverty of the poor not less than those from the wealth of the rich and the comparatively slender resources of the middle classes.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1/- will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001/- to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

THREE PAPER QUETTA RELIEF FUND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Proprietors of the "Chronicle," the "Samachar" & the "Sentinel" Rs. 1,001/-

GUINEAS STAKES Opinions Of Owners And Trainers

(Special Cable.)

EPSOM, June 6.

The following are the opinions of owners and trainers:— Butters, trainer Ankaret progressed well with great confidence. Abebailey, owner of Buchanan and Merrymaid thinks Coronat will win the leader. Lambton, trainer Corrida, is going well since the Guineas. Lawson, trainer Clerestory has good preparation thoroughly it. Mistress, Glorney owner of Foxhall is fit and will stay in the course. Powney, trainer Fairretonian and Irish Lassie both are well hoping. Best Shand owner of Hyndfordbridge has bright chance and much better now than when it ran for the Guineas.

ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL TALKS Half-Day's Respite To Consult Berlin?

LONDON, June 6.

There was no meeting of the Anglo-German representatives on the question of relative to naval strength this morning but they will meet in the Admiralty this evening. The reason given for this arrangement is convenience but it is believed that the Germans may have felt the desirability of consulting Berlin and both the sides may take the opportunity.—Reuter's Special.

HOARE TO SUCCEED SIMON?

And Marquess Of Zetland To Be India Secretary?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 6. The Cabinet reconstruction prophets remain in darkness regarding Mr. Baldwin's intentions, but Sir Samuel Hoare's recently revealed great interest in foreign affairs is responsible for the strong rumours that he will succeed Sir John Simon and will be possibly succeeded at the India Office by the Marquess of Zetland.

Mr. Eden, it is predicted, will continue to occupy a prominent post whose nature is at present undefined.

THREE-PAPERS QUETTA FUND

Over Rs. 6,000 Contributed On First Day Of Appeal

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 6-6-1935 as below:—

From the Proprietors of the "Bombay Samachar", "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Sentinel"	Rs. 1001-0
Ardeshir Cursetji Dastur	1-0
Mrs. Kalavanti Vamanrao Thakre	10-0
Vithaldas Thakarsji Nagori	10-0
Punjabal Maganlal Bhagat	10-0
Chhaganlal Melapchand	5-0
Motikar wife of Chhaganlal Melapchand	5-0
Joshi Rughnathi Dahyabhai	11-0
Villeparle	1-0
Matagulam Sharma	1-0
P. P. S.	1-0
S. S. H.	1-0
Sympathiser	11-0
Seth Hiralal Amratlal	1-0
Shri Ram Goswamy	1-0
Dwarkanadas J. Hora	5-0
Dwarkanathi Thakarsji Nagandu	1-0
Office of Train Section of Loco and Carriage Supdt. office, B.B. & C.I. Ry., Parel as below:—	Rs. 155-0
Ambaidas Ranchhoddas	51-0
Sorabsha Hormasji Limbawala	31-0
Shankarrao D. Khatu	27-0
Damodar M. Pansara	10-0
Parshotam H. Bharucha	5-0
Chotubhai L. Vasi	5-0
Maganlal D. Patel	5-0
Ramchandra P. Joshi	5-0
Shalkh Usuf Shalkh Sulman	5-0
Yashwant H. Savathe	5-0
Pirojsha E. Cooper	2-0
Yeshwant D. Velavalkar	2-0
Jekisandas Ambaidas Maneklal Chumilal	100-0
Shantilal Thakarsji	100-0
One Hindu Gentleman	5000-0
Total	Rs. 6,430-0

When the P. and O. Steamer learned that Capt. C. H. Long, the 36-year-old army officer who embarked at Bombay had disappeared two days ago.—Reuter's Special.

Army Officer Disappears From "Ranchi"

LONDON, June 6

"Ranchi" called at Plymouth it is learned that Capt. C. H. Long, the 36-year-old army officer who embarked at Bombay had disappeared two days ago.—Reuter's Special.

Lord Carson who is gravely ill with bronchial pneumonia, was slightly better this morning and this evening his condition was unchanged.—A.P.

The Ratnagiri Sessions Judge has sentenced Abdul Razak to transportation for life for murdering Hamid in a cruel manner.—A.P.

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RESHUFFLING OF CABINET

British Parliament To Adjourn On Friday For Whitsuntide

RUGBY, June 5.

Parliament will adjourn on Friday for the Whitsuntide recess and although no official intimation has yet been given it has for some time been understood in political circles that when the House of Commons reassembles ten days later, Mr. MacDonald will have retired from the Premiership and his office will have been assumed by Mr. Baldwin as the head of the reconstructed Government largely constituted of the same personnel and maintaining the same national basis as the present Government.

It is understood that Mr. MacDonald will be received by the King on Friday and that he (Mr. MacDonald) will intimate his desire to be relieved of his premiership.

It is six years to-day since, for the second time, he became Prime Minister and he has held that post without interruption ever since. It is widely expected that Mr. MacDonald will remain in the Government but with a post which will relieve him of much of his physical strain which was involved in premiership. The close and intimate co-operation between him and Mr. Baldwin, which has been such a notable feature during the last six years will thus be maintained.—B. O. W.

PREMIER'S LUNCH TO AGA KHAN

LONDON, June 6

H. H. Aga Khan and Begum were guests of the Prime Minister for lunch at No. 10 Downing street. Others included the Maharaja and Maharani of Dewas (Junior) Maharaja and Maharani of Porbander, Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Lord and Lady Halsham.—Reuter's Special.

LORD TRENCHARD'S SUCCESSOR

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 5.

It is announced that Sir Philip Game will succeed Lord Trenchard as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police on November 1.

This recalls the serious conflicts that Sir Philip Game as the governor of New South Wales had with the Socialist Premier Lang. The latter flouted the federal government and suspended certain state debts, locked the taxation office, and sent the staff on a holiday.

Sir Philip Game ordered Premier Lang's resignation on constitutional grounds, and Lang was defeated in the subsequent election.

WINDSOR LAD WINS CORONATION CUP

Easton And Caymanas Come Second & Third

LONDON, June 6.

The Coronation Cup run at Epsom over a distance of one mile and four furlongs resulted as follows:—

WINDSOR LAD, 1
EASTON, 2
CAYMANAS, 3

Starting prices:—Evans Windsor Lad, Evens Easton 20/1 Caymanas. Four ran. Won by one and half lengths. Four lengths separated second and third.—Reuter's Special.

PROBABLES FOR OAK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 6.

Following are the Oak probabilities:— Buchanan (Lane), Merrymaid (Weston), Cprida (Elliot), Irish Lassie second (Sirrett) Coronat (Perryman), Fodda (Stevenson), Lighttackle (E. Smith), Sun-kiss (Beary), Solerina (Gordon-Richards), Ankaret (Fox), Fairretonian (H. Beasley), Hyndfordbridge, (H. Wragg), Papyrette (Smirke), Quashed (J. Elliss), Bluegirl (Nevett), Clerestory (Jones) and Mesa (Johnstone).

LORD BYNG DEAD

LONDON, June 6.

Deaths have occurred of Lord Byng, the Reverend Wilfrid Bird Hornby and the Reverend Richard Gee.

Lord Byng died following an operation. He played a notable part during the Great War and was Governor-General of Canada from 1921-28 and Commissioner of Metropolitan Police between 1928-31.

The Reverend Hornby was in Calcutta between 1890-94. The Rev. Richard Gee is the ex-Principal of the Bishop's College, Calcutta.—Reuter's Special.

"PERSONNEL" OF FRENCH CABINET?

M. Pietri's Efforts Come To Standstill Due To Differences

PARIS, June 6.

M. Pietri informed M. Lebrun that he is unable to form the Cabinet, whereupon the President again summoned M. Bouisson to Elysee.

It is understood that complete agreement has been reached in principle between M. Pietri and the Radicals. When later, radicals raised difficulties regarding the personnel of the new government, M. Pietri was unable to proceed further with the task.—Reuter's Special.

Radical Opposition To Socialist Programme Clears Path For Pietri

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, June 6.

The Left Republican, M. Pietri, has been invited to form a government and is now consulting political leaders. He told the journalists that he intended to propose that Left groups should participate in the Government on the widest basis possible. M. Pietri urges the necessity for full powers being granted to any Government at the present juncture.

Meanwhile the Socialists have submitted to the radicals as to the basis of policy on which a Left Cartel Government could be formed. A remarkable manifesto condemning the grant of plenary powers and demanding the nationalisation of key industries and in certain circumstances the Bank of France, dissolution of the Chamber and a general election has been issued. The Radicals, however, have decided that on many points the Socialist programme is unacceptable. Consequently the Left Parties find themselves in an impasse, thereby clearing the path for M. Pietri.

YORKS BEAT HAMPSHIRE

LONDON, June 6.

In the match between Hampshire and Yorkshire the Yorks won by an innings and 135 runs. Hampshire 63 and 117 (Arnold 76, Verily seven for 47). Yorks 315 for five declared.—Reuter's Special.

IN LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6).

sometimes sporadic litigation in the High Court, can rarely do.

Judge and Alleged Touting

A Leicester widow who was a plaintiff in an action for damages for personal injuries against a motorist at the Leicester-shore Assizes at Leicester, said that she had been approached by a man with a view to her case being taken up.

The plaintiff, Mr. Annie Laure Ray, of Churchgate, Leicester, said that there was an arrangement that if she lost the action she should pay nothing, but if she was successful a London firm of solicitors representing her should get 2s. in the pound, plus costs. The action was dismissed, the defence not being called on.

Mr. Justice Humphreys said:—"I shall communicate with the proper authorities in regard to the action of the plaintiff's solicitors in taking up this case through a person described as a tout and from whom they got the business, and in their agreeing that they should receive nothing if plaintiff lost the action, but that if she won they should get costs and 10 per cent. of the damages."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 35 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANSHIP, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. E.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C. D.C.M., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited field and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be taken in as additional course, as that Profession is over-crowded.

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A SUGGESTION TO GOVERNMENT

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—I have seen the letter of "Anti-toll" in your to-day's issue. My purpose is not to "revive" the controversy, but to point out that the Government, to use the words of senior Mr. Weller of the Pickwick Papers fame, have continued the system in spite of its known defects, to "revenge themselves" on the local Council and show themselves as "men who have met with some disappointment" in the said measure having been thrown out. They will have now realized that the Finance Member, in not taking the Council in confidence, bungled. The situation can still be improved, if not saved, if the Finance Member will meet the members of the Council, informally and arrive at some solution to find a way out of the situation. It is never late to retrace one's steps.—Yours, etc.,
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE
TAIRSEE.

Wanted A Public Welfare League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—Much has been written over the newly introduced card board season tickets by the B.E. & C.I. Ry. Co. But the authorities would not care to ameliorate the public inconvenience. Nay! That is not their business. The more the people raise their voice the more adamant the authorities become. When the present Churchgate station was newly built there was raised a great hue and cry over the iron gates. But the authorities never came down and remedied the inconvenience. The gates are still there. Much has been and is being written over the beggars and hawkers nuisance in the trains. But nothing is being done. There has also been a demand for stoppages of fast trains at Dadar. This demand has met the same fate.

Same is the case with the B.E. S. & T. Co.'s bus service between Churchgate and Ballard Pier. At times one would see half a dozen buses running at the interval of a minute or two and at other times especially at the nick of office time, the bus won't start although there are two buses already waiting at Churchgate station. The man on the spot is so indifferent towards the public.

We read about the traffic jam on the Jubilee night. A defence has been put forth that the traffic was diverted by a round about way for the benefit of pedestrians. But the fact remains that there were innumerable number of children and ladies among the pedestrians and they had to suffer much, which suffering would have been saved if at least, the trams and buses were allowed to run to and from Museum and Crawford Market.

But the state is that it is no business of the authorities concerned to look to the convenience of the people at large. First somebody takes a fancy for some thing which is immediately brought into action without deliberations and if it is found to be inconvenient or otherwise then irrelevant arguments are brought forward for its defence. The whole situation is so disgusting.

The same is the story about the steamers running on the coastal line. So long the Indian Co-operative Steam Nag. Co., was on the field the B.S.N. Co. felt the necessity of caring for the convenience of the passengers. But since the former Company has shortened her activities the latter Company as again assumed indifference towards passengers. Only one example is enough to prove this. Formerly people could buy tickets without any hindrance or inconvenience from the canvassers who were employed by both the Companies. Now tickets are only available at the

ticket office window and it is very difficult and some times impossible for people to get into the rush and secure a ticket. Clothes are torn and money lost in the terrific rush that gathers at these windows.

It is high time that in this city and in these days some enthusiastic persons come forward and establish a league to look into all these things. The general public would welcome and generously help such a league.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

Unsatisfactory Traffic

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—For drawing the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the unsatisfactory traffic regulation I shall be obliged if you kindly spare a corner of your well-read paper.

During rush hours between 9-30 a.m. and 10-30 a.m. at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Lamington Road there is a solitary constable standing on the footpath of Lamington Road but there is none in the road itself to regulate the traffic. Though three patches of roads have been marked with zigzag yellow lines for passing of foot traffic there is not a policeman to prevent any car from running over the daring passer either from Sandhurst or Lamington roads so one has to cross these roads at his own risk. I asked the constable what his duty was he replied his was only to see that nobody infringes one-way traffic rule. I was expecting an accident every and any day and it happened last night at about 8-40 p.m.—a hack was coming from Chowpatty by Sandhurst road a car from Lamington road dashed against it injuring the horse. Fortunately no human life was injured. Whose fault is this I say the man responsible for regulating the traffic is to blame but alas there was none regulating the rush traffic so no body is to blame. I say the police arrangement re traffic is very defective and wonder of wonders people here when taken to task for their apathy in civic rights glibly say that it is useless to complain as no action is taken of any complaint. Will the Commissioner of Police personally see the traffic regulating without telling his subordinates when he will be there. I have seen better management of traffic in Delhi and in Calcutta so Bombay management rather strikes me as defective and dangerous.—Yours etc.,

B. C. SYAM C. E.

Overbridges For Pedestrians

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—As a motorist of long standing in this City I should like to add my need of praise to the Municipality for putting down really sensible islands which undoubtedly make for increased safety and assist in speeding up the traffic of the City, at the same time they suggest on behalf of the thousands of pedestrians who have to cross the streets on their way to and from their offices that the Municipality take one more step, and provide bridges with ramps over the more dangerous roads. I refer especially to the Queen's Road cross-roads in at Charni Road and Churchgate.

Whenever suggestions of this sort are put up I know it is the usual cry that the Municipality have not got the money, at the same time they do actually spend money on things like statues which most of us could do very well without and after all public money should be spent for the greatest good of the greatest number. I do not believe there is any more pressing necessity in Bombay at the moment than two or three light bridges for pedestrians.—Your etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THREE BIG FINANCE HEADS



Sir Osbourne Smith, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, left for England this morning and was seen off by Sir J. B. Taylor (centre), Deputy Governor Reserve Bank, and Sir James Grigg (right) Finance Member to the Government of India.

NIZAM CONTRIBUTES Rs. 15,000

Sir Kishen Pershad's Appeal

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), June 6.
The Nizam of Hyderabad has contributed Rs. 15,000 to the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

In the course of an appeal to the public to contribute generously to the fund Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, President of the Executive Council, observes "While the people of this state may well raise their hands to Providence in thankfulness in that they are safe in every way from such dire calamities, it is their good fortune that their very security places them in a position to render assistance to their fellow-countrymen in their affliction."—A.P.

U. P. GOVERNOR'S CONTRIBUTION

Appeals To Public For Liberal Donations

NAINITAL, June 6.
His Excellency the Governor of U.P. sending a personal donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, says, "I am confident that the appeal of the Viceroy for the Quetta Relief Fund will meet with a generous response from the people of U.P. The calamity is so overwhelming that it stirs our feelings in no ordinary way and in spite of the difficult times and the magnificent response that has recently been made for their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund I know that the people of this province will do all they can to give practical expression to their feelings of deep sympathy with those who have suffered so terribly."

Lady Haig has contributed Rs. 250 to the Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund. Total collections for the Silver Jubilee Fund upto 28th May amounted to Rs. 10,40,402.—A.P.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT CRORES OF RUPEES

SIMLA, June 6.
According to information received in Simla, the extent affected by the earthquake in Quetta, is about 130 miles in length by 20 miles in breadth. Investigation of the condition in the surrounding villages is not yet complete, but estimate of casualties there stands between 12,000 and 15,000.

At the moment, it is quite impossible to estimate the accurate number of casualties. But the deathroll given as 50,000 is not officially confirmed. It is also impossible to form an estimate of the damage. It can only be said that the damage involves crores and crores of rupees. Probably above 100 villages in Quetta sub-division and Kalat State have been completely destroyed.—United Press.

ELECTRICITY THEFT CASE JUDGMENT

Four Acquitted And Other Accused Jailed

CALCUTTA, June 6.
In the electricity theft case, Sallendranath Mukherjee was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Babulal Chowkhani to one year's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default of which an additional period of six months' R.I.

Others were sentenced to various terms ranging from three months to twelve months' R.I. Four of the accused were acquitted.

Chowkhani was convicted on a charge of theft and Mukherjee on a charge of conspiracy.—A.P.

7,000 OPERATIONS ALREADY PERFORMED

Medical Relief At Work

QUETTA, June 5.
The entire medical relief organization, consisting of the race course hospital, the Indian military hospital and the Railway hospital is under the charge of Lieut. Col. Vanneenen. The chief medical officer of the North-Western Railway, Doctor Cairns, is supervising all the arrangements. In addition to the local staff, medical aid has been collected from Lahore, Multan and Sukkur as well as the nursing staff and the St. John's Ambulance Brigade which have arrived at Quetta.

A medical staff has also been sent by the Frontier Government. There are two first aid medical posts at the Railway station. Many trains which left Quetta are virtually hospital trains containing hundreds of injured. Two hospital trains with accommodation for two hundred and fifty in each, will be arriving to-day from Lahore to take the patients away. Doctors and ambulance workers accompany the trains. Ice water and food arrangements have been made 'en route.' The race course hospital is under the charge of Doctor Hill and Rama Subba Iyer, assisted by a volunteer contingent from Multan. There are about 300 inpatients, but nearly 3,000 are treated daily.

A Posts and Telegraphs office has been opened in the hospital where literate persons are employed to write letters and telegrams for the illiterate. Letters are sent free, only telegrams are charged for.

In the Indian military hospitals there are 1,500 in-patients and over 6,000 are treated daily. There have been 7,000 operations so far. About five hundred cases are said to be arriving from Mustang.—A.P.

INSURANCE CO. TO SEND AMBULANCE CORPS

LAHORE, June 5.
The Lakshmi Insurance Co. Ltd., is negotiating with the authorities for sending an ambulance corps for the relief of the sufferers in Quetta and are also arranging for giving such help to its policy-holders as the circumstances may require.

The manager of the Head-Office Mr. T. C. Kapur and the Secretary of the Karachi Branch Mr. Ganpat Rai Talwar have proceeded there and it is expected that the Managing Director Pt. K. Santanam will also leave shortly, health permitting.—United Press.

MINISTERS' LOSSES IN QUETTA

SIMLA, June 6.
The Prime Minister and Foreign Ministers of Kabul, it is understood, have lost their relatives in Quetta disaster.

The family of the Afghan Consul at Bombay who were staying with Khan of Kalat are reported to be safe.

Doctor Abdur-Razad, Officer-in-charge of the A.G.G.'s dispensary is safe, but lost eldest and youngest of his sons, named Imtiaz and Akram in the earthquake.—United Press.

Burma Shell Give 1 Lakh

SIMLA, June 6.
The Burma Shell Company has donated Rs. 1 lakh to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund, the Governor of Punjab has given Rs. 1,500 and Sir Maneckji Dadabhai Rs. 500.—A.P.

ACCEPT PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

Shikarpur Citizens' Meeting

(From A Correspondent.)
SHIKARPUR, June 6.
A public meeting was held to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. Sobhraj, President of the local Congress Committee. Acharya Kirpalani and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, General Secretaries of the Congress and Dr. Choithram, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee spoke on the Quetta situation. Swami Pannayagharati, General Secretary. Sanatan Dharma Sabha and the Hindu Sabha, Mr. Parsram Wadhmal Jaswani, Secretary, Kachahari Panchayat, who has returned from a brief visit to Quetta gave accounts of the happenings there. The following resolutions were passed:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Shikarpur is of the opinion that if the authorities accepted in full the co-operation of the public and by immediate recruitment of labour corps expedited the work of excavation considerable loss of life and discomforts to the injured and other sufferers could be avoided. "This meeting impresses on the authorities the imperative necessity of taking effective and immediate steps to rescue life and property by allowing fullest facility to the people in the work of excavation and relief."

The meeting also passed a resolution of condolence.

HYDERABAD'S RESPONSE

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, June 6.
Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, President, Executive Council, Hyderabad, has issued a lengthy appeal requesting the public to help and send their mite towards the Quetta 'Quake Relief, himself announcing a subscription of Rs. 1,000.

H. E. H. the Nizam, has sent Rs. 15,000 to the Viceroy's 'Quake Relief Fund as the first instalment. The Bihar 'Quake Relief Committee which ceased functioning recently has been revived with Raja Bahadur Venkatram Reddy, O.B.E., as Secretary. It has been renamed the Quetta Relief Committee. Subscriptions are being collected.

Mr. Gazuddin Ahmed has been appointed Additional Judge of the Hyderabad High Court.

DIVERSION OF LAHORE KARACHI AIRMAIL

SIMLA, June 6.
The Lahore-Karachi Air mail service of the Indian National Airways will be diverted via Jacobabad instead of via Sukkur about the middle of June.

The hours of arrival at and departure from Lahore to Karachi will however remain unchanged.—A.P.

QUETTA BAN RESENTED

Congress Workers Ready To Serve Refugees

KARACHI, June 6.
The Government's ban on the entry of the relief workers into Quetta has caused considerable sensation among the Congress circles.

In spite of that, from Jacobabad to Karachi, Congress workers have been advised to keep themselves ready at every station and to the injured coming from Quetta.—United Press.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S CONTRIBUTION

OOTACAMUND, June 6.
His Excellency Lord Erskine has contributed Rs. 2,000 towards the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

The chances of the local government considering the question of making contribution from provincial funds for the relief of Quetta Earthquake sufferers do not seem to be very remote.—A.P.

Another Refugee Train Arrives In Lahore

LAHORE, June 6.
Another refugee train from Quetta arrived here carrying a batch of 600 persons, of whom about 200 were injured. The batch included a large number of women and children.

A train which arrived here yesterday night at 12 brought 932 persons including 31 seriously wounded. The number of refugees who have so far arrived in Lahore from Quetta totals about 5,600.—United Press.

AHRAR MEDICAL MISSION TO QUETTA

Second Party Leaves For Quake Area

The second Relief Party of the Servants of Mankind, a non-political Ahrar Branch, has left Lahore for Quetta. The party consisted of eleven members thoroughly equipped medical relief materials and food stuffs. They had a special permit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals to carry on relief work at Quetta.

The Servants of Mankind have organised a camp to receive and treat the refugees from Quetta. Arrangements have been made to provide every comfort for the refugees. Dr. Mohammad Abdul Qavi will be in-charge of Medical arrangements and Dr. Abdul Ghani Bhatti and many other doctors are taking keen interest. Thirty first aiders have been supplied by the Principal of Central Training College, Lahore, to look after the sufferers. Six lorries have been detailed to convey the refugees.

Loud speakers have been installed to broadcast information to the public, without allowing the refugees to be incommenced by crowds.

7000 MEN IDLE SEQUEL TO NAGPUR MILL

NAGPUR, June 6.
Nearly 7,000 workmen have been rendered idle as a result of the lock-out declared by the authorities of the Empress Mills following the stoppage of work in the Ring-Framing Department and observance of Satyagraha as a protest against the introduction of two-frame system.

Only Mill No. 4 where about 500 men are employed in the Bleaching and Dyeing Departments, is working.—United Press.

WORK IN WOMEN'S SECTION

QUETTA, June 5.
In the Indian women's section forty military officers' wives who have never done nursing before and some who have lost their kith and kin, have volunteered and are doing nursing work with some Indian ladies. Those who have lost their male relatives are kept separately, but husbands and wives are kept together. Two thousand cases were treated on the first day. The Railway camp hospital is located at the Railway station. The Railway dispensary was shattered, but a special train has been turned into a temporary hospital. On the first day over 10,000 people, many stretcher cases and cases of serious injuries were treated here. Now only Railway employees and their families are treated here, such cases being withdrawn from other hospitals. From here the patients are sent to Railway hospitals at Sukkur, Multan, Khanpur, Karachi, etc.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.
To prepare a list of Indian casualties is almost impossible specially as the survivors have left for their native places. Enquiries from outside are however carefully attended to. Salvage work is proceeding, but it is estimated it will take time. Arrangements are, however, complete for keeping all buried property under strict guard till everything worth saving can be taken out.

Over 10,000 refugees have already left. People are collected at the Race course, taken into lorries to the station whence they are sent free to their destinations.—A. P.

Shikarpur Sevaks
Samaj Contribution
The President of the Shikarpur Sevaks-Samaj in Bombay, writes: "The Shikarpur Sevaks-Samaj Relief Committee in Bombay has forwarded Rs. 3,000/- to Bhava Khatwara Ramdas Saheb at Shikarpur for the relief of the victims and sufferers in the recent Earthquake of Quetta. Further, about Rs. 7,000/- has been collected through the Shikarpur Panchayat in Bombay and the collection still continues."

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B. S. N. Co.'s Pleasure Cruises

(WHY SWELTER IN THE CITY, WHEN IT IS COOL & REFRESHING IN THE HARBOUR)

Saturday, 8th June 1935 xx Ulva 4-00 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Sunday, 9th June 1935 xx Roun d Elephantia 3-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Sunday, 9th June 1935 xx Roun d "Dufferin" 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Fare per person xx Rs. 0-12-0 xx Rs. 1-8-0

CHILDREN UNDER 12 AT HALF RATES.

Music: Drinks and Light Refreshments at Tariff rates. Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation. NOTE:—The Pleasure Cruises will not be run after the 9th instant. Owing to the approaching Monsoon. Weather permitting they will be resumed early in September. Please watch opening announcement in the papers at the time.

MAYOR'S QUAKE RELIEF FUND

Over Rs. 18,000 Collected So Far

The following further Donations have been received for the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	a. p.
Already acknowledged 9,297	8	0
Bombay Glass Bangle Merchants' Association (through Mr. B. N. Karanjia)	1,101	0 0
Mr. Nandlal Killachand	1,001	0 0
The Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charities through Diwan Bahadur K. M. Javeri and Seth Ranchhoddas V. Mehta	251	0 0
Lodge Aryan No. 1709 E. C.	150	0 0
The Pioneer Magnesite Works	150	0 0
In Memory of the late Bai Jaiji Behramji (through Mr. B. N. Karanjia)	101	0 0
Mr. Rustamji P. Mehta	100	0 0
Miss Piroja Pherozeshah Marzban	51	0 0
Some Girl Guides	50	0 0
In Memory of the late Mr. Noshirwan Peroshia Durbash, Solicitor	50	0 0
Mrs. Meherbai R. P. Mehta	50	0 0
Mrs. Dinbai J. Khambata	25	0 0
Mr. Faredan R. Mehta	25	0 0
To the Sacred Memory of Maneckbai and Framji Bharucha	25	0 0
Hirabai and Rustam Framji Bharucha	25	0 0
Sohrab Framji Bharucha	25	0 0
Mr. and Mrs. Rustam Jivanji Jamsheji Mody	21	0 0
Mr. Bahmanshaw H. Daroo-walla	20	0 0
The Laboratory and office of the Customs Chemical Examiner, Bombay	15	8 0
One Zoroastrian	10	0 0
Mr. Jehangir Engineer	10	0 0
Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Amesur	5	0 0
Donations received through the Imperial Bank of India.		
Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association	5,001	0 0
Workers of Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd.	150	0 0
Messrs Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd.	100	0 0
Mr. R. G. Saraya	101	0 0
Dr. V. G. Rele (through Mr. P. V. Rele)	101	0 0
Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot	100	0 0
Mr. F. B. Jejeebhoy	100	0 0
Mr. M. J. Dalal (In memory of the late Jehangirji B. ramji Dalal)	31	0 0
Mr. C. M. Scott	20	0 0
Mr. Jehangir D. Mobedji	15	0 0
Mr. Nanalal N. Talaty	11	0 0
Mr. S. D. Mistry	10	0 0
"A Poor Parsi Clerk"	2	0 0
Total	5,742	0 0
Grand Total	18,301	0 0

BROACH EXPRESSES SYMPATHY

BROACH, June 5.
A public meeting of the citizens of Broach was held here yesterday at Sir Shapurji Baroocha Hall, when Dr. Chandul Desai, the Vice-President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee presided.

A resolution was moved from the chair expressing heart-felt grief at the unprecedented havoc wrought by the recent Earthquake in several districts of Baluchistan and the consequent loss of life and property.

In his moving appeal Dr. Desai described the disaster which had befallen the people of all races at Baluchistan and appealed for help in their hour of need.—United Press

VICEROY'S QUETTA 'QUAKE FUND

SIMLA, June 6.
Donations to the Viceroy's Quetta 'Quake Fund total to-day Rs. 2,78,332 and £10.—United Press.

Hundred's Of Villagers Rendered Homeless

NEW DELHI, June 6.
Eight persons, according to a report just now received from Kharkhoda, were trapped in flames and 125 houses completely gutted, when a serious conflagration occurred there. Hundreds of villagers have been rendered homeless.—United Press.

Little's Oriental Balm In Three Sizes

Annas Four As. Eight Re. One

To gain lasting relief from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Backache, Neuralgia, Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Cramp and Muscular pains, use Little's Oriental Balm; this time-proved remedy will not fail you.

Made in India (Madras City) for Half a Century

LITTLE'S Oriental Balm

the World-Renowned Relief for Aches and Pains

SCRAP THE POONA PACT

(Continued from page 12)

very materially to their disadvantage. Therefore he (Lord Wolmer) could not vote for the amendment. But what a commentary the whole of this debate, and the speech of Mr. Butler, was on the whole Bill. The whole system of communal representation was a negation of democracy, and he believed the Communal Award would prevent the growth of that democratic spirit and feeling which it was the object of this Bill to create in India. In fact they were not setting up a democratic system or democratic parliament in any sense, but were creating in India something much more like the Assembly of the League of Nations. Every member would be a delegate from a community and would be there to argue the case of that community.

CONTRAST WITH LEAGUE.

The system in India would have one great difference from the League of Nations—namely, that in nearly every Province there was one overpowering community whose representation to a very large extent would be able to swamp and out-vote the representation of all other communities. That feature was totally absent from the League of Nations, and that was the reason for all the safeguards that had been put into this Bill. Until they got rid of communal election there could be no hope of a real move forward in both democracy and representative government. They were faced with the fact that no form of democracy or real representative government in India was possible, and the whole of that theory and of that edifice was built on a sham.

Mr. Hales said that he supported the amendment because he believed that it would be received with immense satisfaction throughout India.

Mr. Raikes supported the amendment.

The Duchess of Atholl said that it would be extremely impolitic to do anything to upset the award which was the only condition upon which the Moslem leaders would support the Federation.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEFENCE.

Sir T. Inskip, Attorney-General, said that the question of the Communal Award and the narrower question raised by Col. Wedgwood's amendment could not be separated from the circumstances in which the Government decision was arrived at more than three years ago. It was not accurate to talk of the Award as the negation of democracy. As things were in India to-day there was but little doubt that this was the general opinion that this was the best method, and possibly the only method by which democracy could express itself.

DOOR STILL OPEN.

The Government decision must be taken as a whole. It had to some extent allayed decisions in India which would have made it, if they had continued, impossible to make any system of parliamentary government workable. A door was left open when the decision was given which ultimately made it possible for the Poona Pact to be arrived at, but it was stated in the most emphatic terms when the communal decision was given that the Government would not be prepared to give consideration to any modification of the decision which was not supported by all the parties affected.

AWARD ENDS IN CONTROVERCY

They were dealing with a very delicate piece of work. It was easy to say that this was only one stone in the arch and that it could be pulled out. If they did so they were in danger of causing the collapse of the whole structure. Whether or not it appealed to their views as to a proper system of democracy, the fact remained that the communal decision for better or worse had been regarded as marking the end of the bitter discussions and controversies which were going to make this whole conception of parliamentary government in India impossible.

The amendment was negatived by 197 votes to 36.

DANGER OF CONGRESS SUCCESS.

Mr. Mallabieu (Coine Valley L.) moved an amendment to secure that in any general territorial constituency to which more than one seat was assigned, each voter should exercise one vote only. He said that the results of recent by-elections in India had all suggested that the extremist view was obtaining the upper hand, and the Correspondent of "The Times," describing these elections last November, said that some of the very best material had been swept away by this wave of extremist opinion. His fear was that in the first elections under the new Constitution the greater part of the moderate opinion might be swept away. This

proposal would give a square deal to those representatives of moderate opinion who had sacrificed a great deal to cooperate with Great Britain in attempting to form this new Constitution, by giving them just representation. In all probability it would make all the difference between the wrecking of the new Constitution in its initial stages, and making it a success.

WHEN SHASTRI FAINTED.

Sir H. Page Croft asked if Mr. Mallabieu was speaking for the organized moderate opinion in India, which he was seeking to champion. Moderate opinion, as represented by the Indian Liberals, did not want any of these suggested alterations; it wanted the whole Bill dropped. At two conferences they had made it clear that they wished to preserve the "status quo." Mr. Sastri on one occasion showed such emotion in his plea for a rejection of the proposals of this Bill that he went into a deep swoon and had to be carried out. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butler said that the proposal to extend the use of the single vote to multi-member constituencies was an interesting one. The Franchise Committee had preferred the wider opportunities given by the method of the cumulative vote. The Government did not consider it advisable to accept this amendment at present, since the matter had to be investigated by the Delimitation Commission. This was, however, one of the matters which must be laid before the House in an order-in-Council and the Government would then look into the points which had been put forward.

The amendment was negatived.

THE POONA PACT.

Mr. Butler moved an amendment to provide that in a province in which any general seats were reserved for members of the Scheduled Class all members of those castes who were qualified voters in a constituency in which any seat was so reserved should be entitled to take part in a primary election held to elect four candidates for each seat so reserved, and no member of those castes not elected as a candidate at such an election should be qualified to hold (a) a seat so reserved in that constituency; (b) if it was so prescribed as respects that province, any seat in that constituency. In relation to by-elections the paragraph should have effect with such adaptations and modifications as might be prescribed. He said that he understood that there was a desire at this stage to have a general discussion on the question of the Poona Pact.

LORD WOLMER'S LOGIC.

Viscount Wolmer said that he and his friends felt strongly in regard to the Poona Pact. They felt it necessary to protest with the utmost vigour they could command against the course which the Government had followed. The Prime Minister pledged himself that he would not go forward with this question unless there was agreement between Indians themselves. The failure of the Indians to come to agreement on this question was complete proof of their incapacity for self-government.

By the method of the Poona Pact the Untouchables would only be able to send to the Legislatures such representatives as were approved by the caste Hindus. The 40,000,000 Untouchables of India had been for centuries treated worse than animals. Their religion taught them that they were worse than dirt. They had not been able to look caste Hindus in the face within the memory of their race, and they were asking these people—whom the British Raj had rescued—to elect candidates and submit them to the approval of their oppressors. Would the Labour Party approve of a system of election under which their elected representatives could not be returned to Parliament until they had been approved by the Carlton Club? This agreement was arrived at under pressure and ought not to be recognized. He appealed to the Government to go back to the original award of the Prime Minister.

SCRAP THE POONA PACT.

Col. Wedgwood said that he had had many letters from Hindus protesting against the Poona Pact. This was a case where the Committee should revise a decision come to under pressure from Mr. Gandhi's followers.

Mr. Butler said that the Government's decision on this matter resulted from the conference with representatives of the Depressed Classes and of the Hindus after the Communal Award was published. As a result of those talks the Poona Pact was issued. The Government regarded this Pact as a question which had been worked out by the leaders of the Depressed Classes and those of the Hindus.

SHORTER HOURS AS AID TO DISPEL DEPRESSION Have Proved Partial Remedies In Mechanised Countries, Says I. L. O.

Reduction of hours of work, which was received with a good deal of scepticism when first proposed as a remedy for unemployment, has recently made considerable progress in several industrial countries, under the continued pressure of the depression. The conviction is gaining ground that shorter hours may not only offer a means of spreading work in times of depression, but may also be the logical and necessary consequence of the enhanced productive power now at the service of industry.

In the first place, the 48-hour week has been considerably tightened and consolidated. In France it has been extended to some branches of the transport, industries and to ancillary branches of the building industry. In Brazil, Great Britain and Poland it has been applied to road transport by law or collective agreement. India has reduced the statutory limit of sixty hours fixed by the Washington Convention to fifty-four hours in all non-seasonal factories. Cuba and Nicaragua have ratified the Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, and Mexico and Nicaragua the Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention. Most striking of all perhaps is the action of the Canadian Government in seeking Federal legislation to apply the Washington Convention on hours of work to the whole Dominion in execution of its treaty-making powers.

A further development of considerable significance has taken place in France, where permission to work overtime has been suspended in a number of big industries including textiles, iron and steel, engineering, tanning, skin dressing and building. The Government has now submitted a Bill abolishing all overtime in industrial and commercial undertakings, subject to certain limited exceptions.

THE 40-HOUR WEEK.

The 40-hour week has continued to spread. In the United States 541 codes of fair competition were in operation by January 5, 1935, covering over 95 per cent. of all industrial employees. Some 85 per cent. of the codes provide for the main body of industrial workers a working week of forty hours or less. The movement in favour of the shorter working week has also developed in other ways. The Conference on Labour Legislation held in February, 1934 at Washington, at which delegates appointed by the Governors of thirty-nine States were present, recommended the introduction in each State of legislation limiting hours of work to forty a week and eight a day. The American Federation of Labour has declared itself in favour of a 30-hour week and Bills to this effect have been submitted to Congress.

In Italy a national agreement between employers and workers established the principle of the 40-hour week, which has now been brought into operation in over 50

branches of industry. Wages have been reduced proportionately to the reduction of hours, but have been supplemented by allowances for workers on the shorter working week who are fathers of large families. The results obtained are considered so satisfactory that it has been decided that the 40-hour week is to be permanent.

In Czechoslovakia in September-October 1934 over 750 factories, employing close on 70,000 workers, were working a 40-hour week, and over 1,500 factories, employing about 125,000 workers, were working less than 40-hours a week. Moreover, the Minister of Social Welfare has prepared a Bill for the introduction of the 40-hour week in all industrial establishments except mines, which would be dealt with separately.

In France, the Minister of Labour, speaking in the Senate in December 1934, said that it had been calculated that by reducing hours by only four a week, employment could be found for 500,000 more men. Pending the negotiation of an international agreement to reduce working hours below the present 48-hour day and 48-hour week, something might be done to limit hours to a figure well below those figures in the areas and the undertaking already working short time. A Bill has since been introduced by the Government providing for the possibility of limiting hours in certain circumstances in given industries and districts.

In Great Britain discussions have been initiated by Mr. Oliver Stanley, the Minister of Labour, with the representative organisations of employers and workers with a view to examining the possibility of reducing hours in industry. A notable experiment in shorter hours was carried out in the Nottingham and Beeston Works of the Boots Pure Drug Company. By the introduction of a 5-day week the hours of factory workers were reduced from forty-seven and a half to forty-two and a half per week, which after a trial period was pronounced an unqualified success. An independent expert reported that, in general, costs in the aggregate were not enhanced, and that weekly wages were fully maintained. Had no reduction of hours taken place, workers would have had to be dismissed owing to reorganisation and the introduction of labour-saving devices.

The above summary of the movement for reducing hours of work is taken from the Report prepared by the Director of the I.L.O., Mr. Harold Butler, for submission to this year's Session of the International Labour Conference. In the opinion of Mr. Butler recent developments suggest the following conclusions.

In the first place, he observes, there is a marked tendency to attack the problem industry by industry. This was the method followed by the codes of fair competition in the United States; the



'C-3'S GRIP WHERE OTHERS SLIP

On soft muddy roads you'll be grateful for the mighty grip of the new "C-3" All-Weather by Goodyear. Its broader, flatter tread gives more traction; its sharp-edged non-skid blocks grip and hold—pulling you through where other tyres slip and bog. And it gives you 43% more non-skid mileage at no extra price.

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RIOT OF KNIVES and BULLETS

From TO-MORROW

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at
MINERVA Talkies

Lamington Road

From TO-MORROW

Italian agreements on general principles required a large number of separate collective agreements to give effect to them in different industries or activities; in France, Orders suspending overtime apply to specified branches of Industries and Specified departments only, and in Great Britain the discussions concerning the shorter working week are also to proceed industry by industry.

The use of this method does not necessarily lead to any great diversity in the actual contents of the regulations for the different industries. The importance of the method lies rather in ensuring that the problems special to each industry receive full consideration and that the regulations are drawn up with the co-operation of the organisations directly concerned.

Further, the application of the method of regulation industry by industry is not incompatible with rapid action. In the United States, under the National Industrial Recovery Act, over 500 codes and some 140 supplementary codes and numerous other executive orders were adopted within 16 months.

These conclusions from national experience are worth bearing in mind at a time when the International Labour Conference is being called upon to apply the method of regulation industry by industry to the solution of the problem of the international reduction of hours of work. That it furnishes a complete and sovereign remedy for unemployment, no one supposes, but that it does furnish a partial remedy seems to be shown by the results already obtained, particularly in highly mechanised industries.—(I. L. O. Bulletin).

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD MUNICIPALITY

Jalgaon Chief Officer And Employees Jailed.

JALGAON. (By Mail). The Chief Officer, the Head Clerk and the Cashier of the Amalner Municipality have been convicted by the local First Class



In these days of economy—one may still indulge in the daily 'round' at little cost.

An appropriate Drink during the Monsoon.
"R" Rum with
Gingerade

DRINK
"R" RUM DAILY
FOR VIGOROUS HEALTH

Magistrate on a charge of conspiracy to commit criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts. Each of the accused has been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The three accused are Lala Badgujar, the cashier Kulkarni, the Head Clerk and Puranik, the chief officer.

The accused were alleged to have misappropriated a total sum of over Rs. 7,000 belonging to the Municipality since 1932. The prosecution stated that they had been engaged in a systematic conspi-

racys to do so. They were charged in respect of three different items which had not been properly accounted for. In one instance Rs. 10,000 were debited in the general municipal accounts while only Rs. 5,000 were credited to the School Board accounts.

The prosecution stated that the signatures of the accused had been found in relevant account books, ledgers, etc. The accused denied the charge.

Holding that the guilt was proved, the Magistrate sentenced them.—A.P.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 9 POINTS

Government Subsidy For Exports Of Farm Products

BULLION WEAK AND GRAINS QUIET

Tin Dull But Lead Steady

BOMBAY, June 6.
On Thursday, crossrates ruled very steady. CHEERFUL SENTIMENT IN N. Y. COTTON.
New York cotton displayed cheerful sentiment and prices improved on foreign and trade buying. The proposal of the Government subsidy for exports of farm products was considered bullish.
GOLD AND SILVER EASIER.
London gold and silver prices ruled easier.
WHEAT QUIET AND LINSEED DULL.
Wheat ruled quiet and linseed was dull. Tin was dull but lead was steady.
SAGGING TENDENCY IN SECURITIES.
The London Stock Exchange showed lack of interest. Gifted securities were in poor request with a sagging tendency.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1935	
Previous closing	11.16
To-day's opening	11.11
Difference	-0.05
To-day's closing	11.25
Difference	+0.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935	
Previous closing	5.99
To-day's opening	5.98
Difference	-0.01
To-day's closing	5.96
Difference	-0.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July/August	Rs 225
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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 6.
Cotton maintained a fairly steady undertone with trade and foreign interests displaying better interest. Bearishness resulting from the continuance of the Processing Tax was counteracted by the proposal of the Government subsidy for exports of farm products as a result of which the sentiment was mildly cheerful although the market could make little headway against prevailing uncertainties.
Trading in October commenced at 11.11 i.e. 5 points lower than the previous closing. Prices early eased on lower Liverpool cables but later the market took a turn for the better and rates improved substantially on firmness of new Orleans and foreign and trade buying which caused October to rise steadily to 11.25. At this stage the market quietened down but the tone kept steady.
The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.25 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 6.
The following were the opening ranges:
July (11.42-11.39) 11.41-11.40
October (11.13-11.12) 11.11-11.11
December (11.14-11.13) 11.15-11.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 6.
The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.
American July (6.26) 6.24
American October (5.98) 5.96
Egyptian July (7.74) 7.76
Egyptian October (7.75) 7.76

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 6.
Broach July-August moved between Rs. 226-12 and Rs. 228-8 at night. The rate at 10.45 p.m. was Rs. 228-0 with New York futures about 15 points up. Broach New April-May was Rs. 211-0 at that time.

WHEAT SITUATION

Market Awaiting Crop Reports

The American report due on the 8th and the Canadian on the 11th are believed to have partly discounted the recent decline state Messrs. M. and B. Stern. Should however, the Government estimate fail to come up to the private expectations, the strength of the statistical position must help to revive new buying. The conditions in Argentina are not too satisfactory and there is less pressure of French wheat. The demand from the Orient is persistent for Australian cargoes. With the premiums for distant in Liverpool, having now almost disappeared we consider moderate purchases on set-backs are advisable as we are now entering the critical weather period and any adverse news should find a scarcity of contracts.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 5
July 64 1/2-5/8d
October 65 1/2 plus 1/4d
December 65 3/8 plus 1/8d

ODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 6.
Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 64 and October 64 5/8 trading was inactive in the absence of any fresh developments with hardly any important transactions.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 6.
Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.83 5/8. The market was quiet but prices kept steady with traders adopting a waiting attitude.

LONDON WHEAT

London, June 6.
The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (2226 buyers 2226 1/2 sellers. Barely steady.) 2225 3/4 buyers 2225 1/4 sellers Dull.
Lined Calcutta June-July (211 11/16) Steady 213 7/8 buyers 214 sellers.
Electrolytic Copper 236 to 236 1/2 235 3/4 to 236 1/4
Glasgow (270) 270
FEA.
Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0.9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9 1/4) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8
JUTE
May/June New Crop (220 9/16 paid and buyers) 220 5/8 sellers.
Dunlop June (223 sellers) 223 3/4
Lightning June (221 1/2) 222 sellers.
RUBBER.
Spot (6) 6 1/16 paid and sellers.
Forward (6 1/4) 6 5/16 paid and sellers.
LINSEED.
Lined Bombay June-July (212 1/2) 212 1/2 nominal.
Lined Calcutta June-July (211 11/16) 211 5/8 nominal.
Lined La Plata (June-July (209 7/16) 209 7/16 sellers.
Groundnut Comorandul July (215 1/8 sellers.) 215 1/8 sellers.
BROWN BOLD LINSEED
September Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).
Bombay, June 6.
Rs. a p.
Rates at 9 a.m. 3 14 6
Rates at 12.30 noon 4 14 0
Rates at 3.30 p.m. 6 13 6
Rates at 5.30 p.m. 6 13 3
Rates at 6.30 p.m. 6 13 3
Rates at 8.30 p.m. 6 13 3
Rates at 10.30 p.m. 6 13 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 6.
Rs. a p.
Wheat September 4 5 9
Lined September 6 13 3
The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARE QUIET

Govt. Securities Easy

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Jutes ruled quiet and limited business was put through. In coals limited turnover resulted at unchanged rates. Taxes were neglected. Miscellaneous disclosed no fresh feature. Government Securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations. Government Securities: 3 per cent Loan 1941 101/8; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 94/11; 5 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/9; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 107/11 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 117/8 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 108/10; 5 1/2 per cent Loan 1938/40 108/6.
Banks—Central 38 1/2; Imperial fully paid 157/8; Reserve 120 small lot.
Railways—Hoshiarpur Doab 92/8.
Cottons—Munduppore 6/6.
Cons.—Rewa Coalfield 16/8; Talcher 1/1.
Jutes—Adamiye only 16/12; Anglo-India only 47/7 small lot; Anglo-India pref 148/8 small lot; Auckland 237/8; Bally 219/8; Craig 1/13; Pt. Gloucester 58/8; Et. William 32/4; Howrah 54/8; Kamarhaty 56/8; National 22/12; New Central 362/8 small lots; Orient 201/8 Miscellaneous—Burma Corp 6/12; Bengal Telephone only 19/8.
Benares Elec.—14/12 small lot; Mirzapur Elec. 6 small lot; B.I. Corp only 3/9; Titagarh Paper only 22/9; Titagarh defd 9/9; Sugar Buland 11/4; Carew and Co 20/4 small lot.—A. P.

NEW YORK SUGAR

LONDON PRODUCE

Wheat No. 1 Santa Fe parcels

June sellers 24
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels
June sellers 24
South Australian parcels
June sellers 26/9

Substantial Advance In Electrical Equipment Shares

FOREIGN EXCHANGES COMPARATIVELY QUIET

Paris Views Political Crisis Very Calmly

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, June 6.
The Stock Exchange was quiet owing to the fortnightly account concluding to-day but the general tone continued good.
The outstanding feature was a substantial advance in electrical equipment shares on the London transport electrification plans.
Commodities were quiet owing to uncertainties in America and France but tin weakened fairly sharply.
Foreign exchanges were comparatively quiet but the sterling was again in demand. The city was much struck by calmness wherewith Paris views the political crisis.
Wall Street opened dull.

INDIAN STERLING

LOAN

London, June 6.
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 296 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, May 29 297
Thursday, May 30 297
Friday, May 31 297 1/4
Monday, June 3 297 1/2
Tuesday, June 4 297 Ex. Div.
Wednesday, June 5 296 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

INDUSTRIALS.

Giltedgeds were easy otherwise markets were generally quietly steady. British Railways were firmer. Industrials in general were quiet but firm with some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (286 5/8) 286 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (207 7/8) 207 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (212 1/4) 212 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (217 3/8) 217 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (2105 7/8) 2105 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (2115 1/4) 2115 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Home Stores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (27-6) 27-4
Marks and Spencer Spills share (4 3/8) 4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (204 1/2) 204 0
Princhin Johnson (42-6) 42-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (35-9) 36-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-9) 9-0
Woolworth New Ford (115-9) 116-1 1/2
Realisation 1930 (24 1/2) 24 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (44-9) 44-1 1/2
University Ordinary (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2
Ford Motors (35-6) 35-0
Cables and Wireless (27) 27
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Camera A (27 3/8) 28
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10) 137-6
P and O S N Company Defd. 18-1 1/2
18-1 1/2
Distillers (94-1 1/2) 94-6
Bred and Dyers (8-0) 8-4
British Celanese (12-4 1/2) 12-4
J and P Coats Ordinary (64-4 1/2) 64-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (39-0) 39-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-6) 5-6
Western Limited Ordinary (31 1/2) 31 1/2
13-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (229) 229
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (2109 1/2) 2109 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 6.
General Motor (dol 30 7/8) dol 31
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16) dol 15 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 32 1/2) dol 32 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/2) unquoted

GENERAL RAIN IN MALABAR

POONA, June 6.

Bay monsoon has been weak and local rain has occurred in Burma and Assam. A feeble advance of monsoon appears to be occurring in South-east Arabian Sea and nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar. A few thunder-showers are reported from south-east Madras, Mysore and Bengal. Temperatures are markedly above normal in United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, East Central Provinces and peninsula.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN INCHES

Myitkyina two. Diamond Island one and a half. Mandalay three-quarters. Rangoon, Bassein and Lashio half. Cherrapunji sixteen. Silchar three. Tiptur one and a half. Sibsaigar, Gauhati and Berhampore one. Bangalore three-quarters. Mangalore and Cochin half. Calicut. Salem and Kodakanal quarter.

FORECAST

Fairly widespread rain will occur in Burma, Assam Malabar. Scattered thundershowers will recur in Bengal, Mysore and South-East Madras, and extend in South Ocean.—A.P.

FIRST SHOWERS AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, June 6.

After several days of unbearable heat a sudden change in the weather occurred to-day. Since noon a smart drizzling occurred accompanied by thunder.

The sky is heavily clouded and heavy shower is imminent.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-6-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.01 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 93.4 degrees 3.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.7 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 128 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

Rain in 24 hours 0.06 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.06 inches

Total rainfall during the year 00.2 inches

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 6-6-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 89.7deg F., a mercury barometer with out index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches

For correction of ships' instruments release subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Define Congress Attitude Towards Indian States

DIRECTIONS SOUGHT FROM RAJEN BABU

BANGALORE, June 5.
The following communication has been sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad by the leading Congressmen of the place in regard to the work of the Indian National Congress in the States. It has been signed by Tagadore Ramchandra Rao and eleven other prominent Congressmen:—
"The attitude of the Indian National Congress towards the problems of the States was till very recently kept in a doubtful state; the constructive programme was the chief feature of the Congress activity in the States. In British India the Congress is concentrating on the only possible programme of Council-entry at present. The States people are denied even this scope since they are beyond the jurisdiction of the British Indian Councils and Assemblies. The Congress has not taken up the idea of the States Congressmen capturing the States' Councils.
"Apart from the usual programme of constructive work, which is going on through other organisations also, it seems to be necessary to provide for some dynamic scheme of Council entry with the avowed object of establishing Responsible Government in the States. Otherwise Congress organisations as such will not have any direct programme to work out, nor can they claim to do any good to the States subjects. It is on this account that doubts have been expressed in some quarters regarding the necessity for Congress Committees in the States.
"We, therefore, beg to request you kindly to make this clear and help the smooth and useful working of the Congress organisations here: (1) whether the Congress Committees in the States can have as their immediate objective the establishment of Responsible Government in the States in conformity with the objective of British India to establish Swaraj; (2) whether the States Congressmen can adopt a scheme of Council entry within the States on lines similar to those of British Indian Congressmen; (3) whether and if so, to what extent Congress Committees in the States may tackle other political problems arising now and then regarding measures of taxation, legislation and other details of administration; (4) lastly, in what ways the Congress would support the States' people in the above matters."—United Press.

Our Baroda Letter

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY FOR MEHSANA

Dr. Sumant's Literacy Campaign

(From Our Correspondent.) BARODA, June 5.
Mehsana District is forging ahead in education day by day. Through the arduous efforts of Dr. Sumant Mehta, an Educational Society has been formed for the District. There is an Educational Society in Kadi and Sarvajani Mandal in Kadi.

The Diamond Jubilee of His Highness Shri Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda will be celebrated in the coming winter. A Committee has been formed to make the necessary arrangements. The Prajamandal has also decided to celebrate the occasion. It is hoped that His Highness will announce more rights to people on the occasions. The nature and scope of the State Legislature Assembly should be widened. Baroda City municipality wants an elected President.

The seaborne trade of Okha Port for April 1935 shows 11,437 tons imports including 9755 tons coal and 2207 tons exports including 1985 tons cement.

HENRY COCHET TO VISIT INDIA

CALCUTTA, June 2.
Mr. L. Brooke Edwards, Hon. Secretary of All India Lawn Tennis Association, has issued the following to the Press.
The report printed in Sunday morning's papers regarding Henri Cochet's cancellation of his visit to India is without foundation. Mr. Cochet has been detained in Egypt and expects to reach Colombo at the end of June. Letters from him have been received by the All India Lawn Tennis Association and the Calcutta South Club.—A.P.

Mango Show Postponed

On the advice of the Director of Agriculture and in view of the fact that the Ratnagiri crop of Mango will be over by the 2nd week of June it has been decided to postpone the Presidency Mango Show till next season.

In the meantime, however, if any district organisations prefer to hold district shows the Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association shall be glad to offer their co-operation. Interested organisations should, therefore, communicate with Lachand Hirchand, Secretary, Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association Hornby Road, Bombay.

Parsi Priest's UNCLE DEAD

POONA, June 6.
Khan Bahadur Meher Hoshang Dastur, uncle of the present high priest of the Parsis, in Deccan, died this morning at his residence in Poona City.
The deceased was 77 years old and is well-known to Poona residents.
He has rendered valued service as the Executive Officer of the Poona Cantonment for 25 years. He was also the Secretary of the Dastur High School.—A.P.

BOMBAY'S HELP TO QUETTA VICTIMS

POONA, June 6.
Enquiries made in official quarters here reveal that the Government of Bombay have informed the Government of India that they could accommodate about 2,500 wounded from the earthquake area and provide for 5,000 relatives in Sind as also a thousand patients in the Bombay hospital, while the Government of India's reply has not yet been received, it is understood that arrangements are being made by the Commissioner of Sind for accommodating 2,500 wounded there. It is pointed out that, while it is possible easily to accommodate more in Bombay, the great distance between Bombay and Quetta render it very difficult to bring down the patients to Bombay.
The Government of Bombay, however, are keeping themselves in readiness to meet any demands from Baluchistan.—A.P.

WIDOWS' HOME FOR DINGA

SIMLA, June 5.
Srimati Khushal Devi, widow of late Rai Bahadur Lala Sunder Das Chopra of a princely donation of Rs. 18,000 for a Widows' Home to be opened in Dinga, District Gujrat, Punjab.
This amount will be handed over to Mr. Nathu Ram of Dinga, Assistant, Indian Stores Department, Simla, who has been requested to work out a scheme in accordance with the donor's wishes.—United Press.

Fall Of French Cabinet Depresses Cotton

Far-Eastern Selling In New York Market

Probability Of Export Bounty

Weather Reports More Favourable

BOMBAY June 6. On Wednesday the New York cotton futures were weak during the early part on unfavourable Liverpool cables and liquidation but later recovered partially by bear covering.

The fall of the French Cabinet was a distinctly depressing influence on the New York cotton market but otherwise the situation in France was regarded as occupying a minor part of the American financial scene.

Far-Eastern selling was a further bearish factor. There were many enquiries from Liverpool regarding the probability of an export bounty. No new developments have taken place in Washington. Weather reports were more favourable than expected.

NEW YORK MARKET. The market opened at a decline of 13 points with October 11.12. There was scattered buying which resulted in a small improvement of 7 points from the opening level and October was quoted 11.19 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling pressure and October declined to 11.04. In the afternoon there was scattered spot covering which improved prices, but the market closed at a net decline of 9 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 11.00c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 12 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 10 points at 11.90 c. per lb.

The Liverpool futures market was due to open at a rise of 7 points but the market opened at unchanged prices. French political news had been on unsettling influence. Roosevelt's speech was considered uninspiring. Later on there was straddle selling of July which met with fear trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a decline of 2 points middling American spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 7.90c. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON. East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 5 points. At the close July was quoted 5.83, October 5.82 and November 5.88.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. There was scattered selling in this section and the market was quiet with small changes. Sakels futures closed one to two points down while Upper futures closed unchanged to one point down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET. There was some short covering otherwise the market was dull and featureless. Sakels futures closed 2 to 5 points up and Ashmouni futures advanced 10 to 13 points.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT. The latest news from Paris states that M. Laval who agreed yesterday to form a Cabinet, has now abandoned his task. Should the next Cabinet fail to acquire the necessary plenary powers, the only alternative seems to be the dissolution of Parliament and a fresh election, the interval proving to be uncertain with resultant stagnant markets.

In the U.S.A. with the large majority of Democrats, it is probable the President will succeed in obtaining the necessary powers to resuscitate the N.R.A. and extend the life of A.A.A.

From the market factors the seriousness of the crop is not yet a serious matter and the weather to-day is rather more favourable; therefore, the situation looks like a trading affair with operators preferring to accumulate contracts on any weak sports.

PRIVATE CABLES. N. Y. October highest 11.12-06 (11-12 a.m.) lowest 11.04-21 (12-05 p.m.)

Liverpool October highest 9.02

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Generally fair with scattered thunder showers in Florida.

CENTRAL:—Partly cloudy to unsettled.

WEST:—Partly cloudy to unsettled.

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRAIDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
July 154 at Cross Rate 4.35 3/8
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Aug-Oct
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/32
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/32 Mail
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/32 July

Bombay New York:—
Banks selling T T 3/4 3/4
Banks buying T T 3/4 3/4
Banks buying T T 3/4 3/4

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 110 1/4
Banks buying D D 110 1/4
Banks selling D D 110 1/4
Banks buying D D 110 1/4

BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
Banks buying D D 90 1/4
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
Banks buying D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.35 1/4 5th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/4 6th instant
Japan/London 1/3 5/32 6th instant
Java/London 7.30 6th instant
London/Paris 75.19 5th instant
London/Bombay 23.14 5th instant
London/Singapore 15.19 1/2 5th instant

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Bank Bills 3 months market rate
0 9/16 per cent to 0 5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate
0 5/8 per cent to 0 11/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate
2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate
2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan
0 1/4 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan
0 1/2 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 5
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C and F Calcutta per cwt—
June/July 6/8 1/4 nominal
C and F Bombay per cwt
June/July 6/5 1/4
C and F Karachi per cwt
June/July 6/5 1/4

SEEDS. **London, June 5.**
Linsed. La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton
June sellers 29/5/6
Linsed. Calcutta London C.I.F. ton
June/July 31/12/2
Linsed. Bombay London C.I.F. ton
June/July 31/12/2
Rapeseed. India Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton
June/July 31/12/2
Rapeseed. Bombay Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton
June/July 31/12/2

LINSEED OIL **London, June 5.**
Linsed. Oil Naked London per cwt
June sellers 21/5
Linsed. Oil Naked London per cwt
June sellers 21/5
August sellers 21/7-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES. **London, June 5**
F. T. London on—
Berlin 12.21
Amsterdam 7.33-1/2
Brussels 29.14
Madrid 36.28
Milan 60.18
Paris 10.19-1/2
Rome 75.19
Vienna 11.34-11
F. T. London on New York
Closing rate 4.05-1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. **London, June 5**
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 70
Indian Stock 3 per cent 85-1/2
1948 or later 85-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 96-3/4
1931 or later 96-3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 113
1931 or later 86-3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 107-7/8
1952 105-7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 117-1/2
1960/90 115-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 14-3/4
Chartered Bank of India and China 14-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) 124-3/4
National Bank of India 43-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation 10-3/8

LONDON METALS. **London, June 5.**
Copper Braziers 45-1/4
Yellow Metal 38-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands 14-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge 12 3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B. 238-1/4

INDIAN COTTON. **Liverpool, June 5**
Broad—
Fully Good (Good Staple) 5.64
Fine Good (Good Staple) 5.79
Superfine (Good Staple) 5.94
OMRA—
No. 1 Staple 5.77
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) 5.92
No. 2 Staple 6.07
BENGAL—
Good 3.87
Fully Good 3.97
Fine 4.07
Superfine 4.17
SCINDE—
Fully Good 3.87
Fine 4.07
Superfine 4.17

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS. **New York, June 5.**
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil
Day's Exports to Continental 1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON. **Liverpool, June 5.**
10-12 a.m. 10-day
Quotations 6.35-02
June 1935 6.28-02
August 1935 6.13-01
September 1935 6.07-08
October 1935 6.00-02
November 1935 5.95-02
December 1935 5.95-02
January 1936 5.95-02
February 1936 5.95-02
March 1936 5.95-02
April 1936 5.95-02
May 1936 5.95-02
Middling Spot 6.74-06

EGYPTIAN COTTON. **Liverpool, June 5**
E. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS—
July 1935 7.70
October 1935 7.70
November 1935 7.70
January 1936 7.70
March 1936 7.78
May 1936 7.78
F. G. E. Spot 7.99

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 2nd/4th
June 7,512 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since
1-9-1934 2,220,338 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last
season 2,075,689 bales
Increase 144,649 bales

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 6
B. C. Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32
Banks buying T T D D 1/6 1/32
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Aug-Oct
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/32
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/32 Mail
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/32 July

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 3/4 3/4
Banks selling T T 3/4 3/4
Banks buying T T 3/4 3/4
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 110 1/4
Banks buying D D 110 1/4
Banks selling D D 110 1/4
Banks buying D D 110 1/4

BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
Banks buying D D 90 1/4
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
Banks buying D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.35 1/4 5th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/4 6th instant
Japan/London 1/3 5/32 6th instant
Java/London 7.30 6th instant
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London/Singapore 15.19 1/2 5th instant

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Bank Bills 3 months market rate
0 9/16 per cent to 0 5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate
0 5/8 per cent to 0 11/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate
2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate
2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan
0 1/4 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan
0 1/2 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 5
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C and F Calcutta per cwt—
June/July 6/8 1/4 nominal
C and F Bombay per cwt
June/July 6/5 1/4
C and F Karachi per cwt
June/July 6/5 1/4

SEEDS. **London, June 5.**
Linsed. La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton
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June/July 31/12/2
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June/July 31/12/2
Rapeseed. India Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton
June/July 31/12/2
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June/July 31/12/2

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June sellers 21/5
Linsed. Oil Naked London per cwt
June sellers 21/5
August sellers 21/7-1/2

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Banks buying T T 3/4 3/4
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8
Banks selling D D 5/4 7/8
Banks buying D D 5/4 7/8

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 110 1/4
Banks buying D D 110 1/4
Banks selling D D 110 1/4
Banks buying D D 110 1/4

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Banks buying D D 90 1/4
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
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June/July 31/12/2

LINSEED OIL **London, June 5.**
Linsed. Oil Naked London per cwt
June sellers 21/5
Linsed. Oil Naked London per cwt
June sellers 21/5
August sellers 21/7-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES. **London, June 5**
F. T. London on—
Berlin 12.21
Amsterdam 7.33-1/2
Brussels 29.14
Madrid 36.28
Milan 60.18
Paris 10.19-1/2
Rome 75.19
Vienna 11.34-11
F. T. London on New York
Closing rate 4.05-1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. **London, June 5**
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 70
Indian Stock 3 per cent 85-1/2
1948 or later 85-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 96-3/4
1931 or later 96-3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 113
1931 or later 86-3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 107-7/8
1952 105-7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 117-1/2
1960/90 115-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 14-3/4
Chartered Bank of India and China 14-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) 124-3/4
National Bank of India 43-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation 10-3/8

LONDON METALS. **London, June 5.**
Copper Braziers 45-1/4
Yellow Metal 38-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands 14-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge 12 3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B. 238-1/4

INDIAN COTTON. **Liverpool, June 5**
Broad—
Fully Good (Good Staple) 5.64
Fine Good (Good Staple) 5.79
Superfine (Good Staple) 5.94
OMRA—
No. 1 Staple 5.77
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) 5.92
No. 2 Staple 6.07
BENGAL—
Good 3.87
Fully Good 3.97
Fine 4.07
Superfine 4.17
SCINDE—
Fully Good 3.87
Fine 4.07
Superfine 4.17

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS. **New York, June 5.**
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil
Day's Exports to Continental 1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON. **Liverpool, June 5.**
10-12 a.m. 10-day
Quotations 6.35-02
June 1935 6.28-02
August 1935 6.13-01
September 1935 6.07-08
October 1935 6.00-02
November 1935 5.95-02
December 1935 5.95-02
January 1936 5.95-02
February 1936 5.95-02
March 1936 5.95-02
April 1936 5.95-02
May 1936 5.95-02
Middling Spot 6.74-06

EGYPTIAN COTTON. **Liverpool, June 5**
E. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS—
July 1935 7.70
October 1935 7.70
November 1935 7.70
January 1936 7.70
March 1936 7.78
May 1936 7.78
F. G. E. Spot 7.99

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 2nd/4th
June 7,512 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since
1-9-1934 2,220,338 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last
season 2,075,689 bales
Increase 144,649 bales

Scattered Liquidation In Shares

Market Quiet With Restricted Turnover

BOMBAY, June 6. The local share market was opened today for one hour only during which period there was scattered long liquidation. Business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There will be no forward trading till Tuesday owing to clearing.

The market opinion is divided and nobody is anxious either to buy or sell at present levels. There is utter absence of outside interest and the market is marking time awaiting foreign political and economical developments which are not encouraging.

For the last few days there has been a clever move on the part of some operators to bolster some shares and they supported Shahab Cement, followed by Indians and Bundi shares. But outside interest failed to increase and the attention of the market was then deliberately diverted to Bombay Burma and Tata Steel ordinary shares which market some improvement.

Firmness in these scrips failed to attract new buyers and the market remains in a puzzling state. Bull operators have the upper hand but Bears are also cautious against short sales. Thus the market remains unimpaired and it will be advisable to have no risks.

ACTIVE SHARES

**JUPITER
GENERAL**

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J5

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1935

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insuring public on all
occasions and for all
insurances.

J6

WORST HAVOC IN LIVING MEMORY

Refugees Give Graphic Accounts Of 'Quake Disaster

Government Explain Why Quetta Has Been "Sealed" And Entry Of Outsiders Banned

SOME MIRACULOUS ESCAPES & DRAMATIC RESCUES

The Government of India have issued a lengthy communique regarding the happenings in Quetta and the surrounding districts.

The Official statement denies the rumours that relief work was abandoned in Quetta 48 hours after the disaster and that the City Bazaar is to be blown up.

The communique also explains why entry into the affected areas of unauthorised persons is prohibited.

TALES OF DESTRUCTION AND RUIN

Refugees coming to Karachi from the earthquake affected areas in Baluchistan narrate harrowing tales of destruction and ruin in Quetta and the outlying districts.

The havoc wrought by the earthquake is described as worst in living memory.

A survey of villages round about Quetta shows that great damage has been done to buildings though loss of life is not so heavy as in the city proper.

WHY ENTRY INTO QUETTA WAS BANNED

SIMLA, June 5.
The Government of India in a communique says—

In view of certain wild and misleading rumours that are being circulated regarding what is happening at Quetta the Governor-General-in-Council considers it desirable to make certain points clear beyond all possibility of misunderstanding.

It was stated in an official message received a day or two ago that Quetta city had been "sealed". This has been misinterpreted as meaning that all relief operations and rescue work ceased 48 hours after the disaster and no attempt was being made to rescue possible survivors from the debris.

This interpretation is entirely untrue. Rescue operations were continuously carried on by the troops. But while they were in progress it became essential to prohibit all unauthorised persons from entering the city. This precaution was necessary partly because of the fear of looting but mainly on medical advice in view of the grave danger of outbreak of epidemic disease. The risk of infection is made clear by the fact that soldiers engaged in rescue work have to be supplied with gas masks.

Extensive Destruction

Destruction of buildings has been so extensive and so much more complete than in the towns of Bihar that there is now little hope that there will be any more survivors under the debris but working parties continue to spare no efforts in their search.

Earlier relief work was carried on by regular troops to discover possible survivors. But operations have now reached a further stage and more intensive salvage work directed both to rescue work and salvage of property is now being carried out by organised salvage corps which will be supplemented as soon as possible by a corps organised in other areas and despatched to Quetta. This stage of organised salvage commenced yesterday June 4 but had to be suspended later in the day in the interests of all owing to the appalling stench and the grave risk of infection.

Troops Withdrawn

All troops have consequently been for the present withdrawn from the city with the exception of cordons surrounding it. It is impossible to say when such salvage operations can be recommenced.

The second rumour which the Government of India consider it desirable to contradict in the most emphatic manner is that it is under contemplation either to blow up by explosives or set fire to debris in the city. Even if any such

operations were not entirely out of question for reasons of humanity it would be entirely impracticable as there is no explosive that could possibly dispose of the vast accumulation of debris over an area of several thousand acres and the great mass of masonry can obviously not be destroyed by fire. In Bihar use of explosives was necessary to destroy standing buildings with a view to prevent further damage to lives and property. But in Quetta destructive of buildings has been far more complete and practically none of them are now standing.

An official announcement has already been issued pointing out that entry of private individuals into Quetta area is prohibited except persons in possession of a pass obtained from the Adjutant-General in India.

This decision has been approved by the Governor-General in view of the considerations stated below, though he fully recognises the natural anxiety of many persons to proceed to Quetta to make enquiries of their relations and also appreciates many offers made by associations and individuals to render assistance.

Object Of Ban

Restrictions on movements to Quetta are absolutely essential owing

(a) To grave risk of failure of water supply.

(b) Risk of interruption of communications particularly tunnels on railway line being clogged by fresh earthquake shocks.

(c) Danger of outbreak of serious epidemic such as cholera which in the opinion of medical officers is a very grave one.

(d) Scarcity of food supplies and total absence of accommodation for the entire surviving population, both civil and military, now living in tents, the local supply of which is for the moment exhausted.

(e) Necessity of using all possible forms of transport whether by air or rail for carriage into the affected area of medical and other necessities and for evacuation of survivors and.

(f) Danger which is by no means remote of further shocks causing further loss of human life. Until the situation becomes much more settled it is obviously in public interests that the number of persons to be dealt with in the area be kept as low as possible.

Indian Casualties

The difficulties of publishing lists of Indian casualties are enormous and it will take time to surmount them. Identification is often impossible as in most cases entire families and households have perished. Names of Indian casualties among the subordinate personnel of the railway and other department however are being published by local authorities as they become available.

With regard to the non-official population even though complete lists of those dead cannot for

reasons given above be compiled, efforts are being made to compile lists of survivors. But this can at the moment only be done as and when survivors are evacuated. In this task Government authorities of Sind and Punjab are assisting. The Governor General in Council earnestly hopes that the press will co-operate in allaying panic by refraining from giving currency to unauthenticated rumours. All possible steps are being taken to supply the press with the fullest information as it becomes available.—A. P.

POIGNANT SCENES IN RUINED CITY

Stories Of Miraculous Escapes And Dramatic Rescues

KARACHI, June 5.
Described as the worst havoc, in living memory, eclipsing even the Bihar earthquake, the Quetta shocks have accounted, within a minute, for one-third of the population of the station.

Brilliant white light, like moonshine accompanied the 'quakes' which, on Friday resembled the swaying of a ship. The later shocks, on Sunday, with a movement like the sifting of flour in a sieve, levelled whatever was jutting out.

In Bihar, particularly in Monghyr, one-third of the houses were destroyed, one-third damaged and one-third escaped, but in Quetta, barring the cantonment area and some, outlying residences, the entire city, without the exception of a single house, collapsed like a house of cards.

Crushed like cocoanuts the remarkable features were the absence of any fissures, unalteration of the landscape, houses sinking on their bases, like cocoanuts crushed under the feet of an elephant, into a twisted mass of corrugated sheets, rafters, overhead wires, sign boards and masonry.

Poignant scenes were witnessed all over the ruined city.

The railway station was converted into a hospital with doctors, nurses, stretchers, ambulance and all.

The manager of the Shikarpur Electric Supply Corporation, with his wife, finding that their house was swaying stood just underneath an archway and were lucky to save since everything but the arch came down.

A Sindhi girl, aged fifteen, was responsible for a dramatic rescue. She, her brother, her sister and a fifteen month old baby, were trapped. After being unconscious for three hours she extricated herself and slowly rescued her brother, her sister and the baby.

Meteorologists Escape
Mr. Joshi, the meteorologist, whose office was smashed, got under the table over which the cupboard and the roof fell. But his hands being free, he extricated himself after seven hours, removing brick by brick.

Several British girls, working as nurses in hospitals, kept enquiring as every train comes in whether the passengers want soda, ice, tea, milk or food.

Whenever a party of victims meets another, the first question asked is how many have been saved. Out comes the reply—one out of every eleven. The wailing of destitute women, orphaned children and other victims is heard as every rescue train arrives.—A. P.

2,000 DEAD IN MASTUNG

QUETTA, June 5.
The reconnaissance of villages within an eight-mile radius, excluding Quetta suburbs, shows that while great damage has been done to buildings, loss of life is fortunately less than it has at first appeared.

As far as has been ascertained 1,600 dead have been buried and 700 are wounded. In Mastung and its environs, approximately, 2,000 dead have been buried and there is a corresponding loss of life in the surrounding areas.—A. P.

KHADI AMONG HILL TRIBES

Andrews Pays Tribute To Work Of A. I. S. A. In Simla Area

SIMLA, (By Mail).
Mr. C. F. Andrews gave the following message to Mr. Girdhari Lal Puri of the All-India Spinners' Association:

It was a great delight to me to visit the All-India Spinners' Association, Khadi Ebandar, Simla, which is doing one of the most useful work in the hills in connection with the Khaddar movement. In the Simla Hills, a great deal of hand-spinning and weaving, especially with wool, still remains actively practised. It is of the utmost importance to encourage this, before it is still further depreciated by mill made cloth. Another important work, which can be done only in Simla, is to explain and illuminate the economic value of the hand-spinning and weaving industry at the centre of the government and to make plain at the same time the non-political character of the Association.

REMARKABLE ADVANCE

Much useful work has already been done in both these directions, and I was extremely pleased to find the advance that had been made since my last visit. There was a far greater variety of cloth which might be used for cold weather suits. Much of this had been spun by the villagers in remote parts of the hills.

It is quite clear to me that the Depot at Simla ought to be the centre of a very large hill area, and that if volunteers were available, they could do most valuable work by going far into the interior and forming branch depots where cloth might be collected for future sales. It is a sad thing to see how few, in this great metropolis of Simla, wear swadeshi cloth to-day. Only by slow degrees will this idea of serving the motherland be instilled into the minds of the people. The time should surely come when the Municipality of Simla might lead the way by encouraging the use of locally made hand-made cloth among its own paid officials and also by encouraging the art of spinning and weaving in its elementary schools.

There is one thought that is continually with me as I think of India as a whole. Among the hills of India dwell people who still keep up spinning and weaving to a far greater degree than in the plains, I have seen this in remote parts of Assam, in the hill districts beyond Simla and in other hill tracts. It is surely of the greatest importance that the national movement should help forward the economic life of these remote hill people, just as it has improved from another point of view the economic condition of the Harijans. This would mean, probably, that an Asram or Khadi centre, should be established in close touch with each of the hill tracts. In this way, the value of their home-spun goods would be recognised and a better market found. What has been done in the plains for cotton spinning might thus be done in the same way for spinning with wool.

WORK AMONG HILL TRIBES

In our cold weather in northern India, there can be hardly any doubt that wool is more sanitary than padded cotton. It can be washed more easily, and it has many other good qualities. Our northern hills ought to be able to supply all the wool that India needs for cold weather garments and coverings. And if the wool could be spun and woven in the hills during the long winter months when agriculture becomes impossible the whole economy of the hill men and women might be improved.—A. P.

Scrap The Poona Pact

Donot Submit Harijans To Tyranny Of Castemen, Says Lord Wolmer

"Award" Debate Farce In Commons

In the House of Commons on May 8, during the Committee stage of India Bill, Col. Wedgwood moved an amendment to provide that the choice as between separate and general electorates for the election of representatives to the Provincial Legislatures should be a matter for decision by the minority community or communities in each Province. He said that the amendment left the table of seats, and communal representation as provided for in that table, as they stood; it merely put in the proviso that should the minority community in the Provinces decide that they could be better protected by having votes on the general electorate instead of on the separate electorate, then they should forfeit their position as representatives by the separate electorate and be part of the general electorate, so that the majority Government or the majority members would have to go to the minority for their votes and depend on the votes of the minority to some extent for their re-election.

FIRST TIME IN COMMONS.

To make the situation in India clear, one must deal with the whole question of communal election 'per se'. This question of communal election had been the issue on which all progress in India had wrecked itself up to now. It had been an issue discussed ever since the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms came in, but, by an extraordinary mischance, it had never been discussed in the House of Commons or by Parliament before, so far as India was concerned.

The real desire for communal electorates came not from the minority but very often from the superior race, who objected to asking for votes from the lower cultured people. The Mohammedan thought it humiliating to have to ask the Hindu for votes.

BAD POLICY.

From the point of view of protecting minorities there was nothing to be said in favour of communal representation, but the Mohammedans demanded it and put forward the plea that it would protect them in the Provinces where there was for all time a Hindu majority. He believed that plea to be completely unfounded. Mohammedan and Hindu got along together admirably on the district boards in the greater part of India. The House ought not to grant communal representation to the Mohammedans. Communal representation would give to every Moslem and Hindu the conviction that it was to separate India and to make the art of governing India easier. It was bad, or our reputation throughout the world.

NEED OF INDIA.

Mr. Amery said that Col. Wedgwood failed to realize that the peculiar conditions in India justified the existence of separate electorates not geographically but communally defined. Where there were such tremendous differences it was far better to recognize them, and create at any rate the beginnings of a political system based on genuine party differences. When these became strong enough it might be that Indians, whether Moslems or Hindus, would work together in the same constituent circles on political and not on communal issues.

Maj. Attlee, said that the whole system of communal electorates was detestable, but everyone had come to the conclusion that, given the circumstances, it could not be changed at present. There were very strong arguments as things were for separate electorates in India.

Mr. V. Adams, said that he hoped that the Government would accept this amendment or a similar one which he had down, else reconsider the narrow issue raised in them before the Report stage. We ought to allow the minorities to choose the type of electoral protection which they desired. (Hear, hear.)

cept this amendment or a similar one which he had down, else reconsider the narrow issue raised in them before the Report stage. We ought to allow the minorities to choose the type of electoral protection which they desired. (Hear, hear.)

A LIBERAL VIEW.

Mr. I. Foot (Bodmin, L.) said that the communal electorate was a denial of all our conceptions of democracy. (Hear, hear.) But the Bill was before them only because they conceded the demand which was made by a very powerful community. If the Bill as it stood did not allow for a change in the system of electorate then something on the lines of the proposal in the amendment ought to be put in.

Lord E. Percy (Hastings, U.) said it should be remembered that in this country we got over the communal question in the days before religious toleration by seeing that the minority had no votes at all. India was entering on a phase of representative government before it had emerged from the phase of religious intolerance. In those circumstances, it might well be that the principle of communal electorates was a necessary principle at a certain stage.

If they began putting forward the principle advocated by Colonel Wedgwood, then they ran considerable risk of being put in a difficult position in the matter of European representation. Let them not forget that there was such a thing as a majority with feeling of educational and economic inferiority. To lay down as the great democratic principle that they were not to give special protection to an ignorant majority was the strangest variant of democratic doctrine he had ever heard. Let them ask themselves whether they would improve matters by making a test case of the only province in which it was going to have any practical application—in Sind.

GOVT. ATTITUDE UNCHANGED.

Mr. Butler said that it might be convenient if he indicated the view of the Government with regard to the question of the communal award in general and this amendment in particular. He thought that the attitude of Lord E. Percy on this subject was one to which the Committee would be wise to pay due regard. He would remind hon. members that the majority of Indians, whatever community might be concerned, did hope that they could assume that this communal award was a settled question and that they could proceed to discuss the constitutional problems lying before them, having eliminated as far as they could the exacerbations which arose every time this matter was reopened.

NO MOTIVES BEHIND IT.

The Government could not possibly accept the theory that they had been prompted by any of the motives which Colonel Wedgwood attributed to them. This question had been under consideration in England and India for many years, and particularly since the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. It came up in a striking manner at the first and Second Round-Table Conferences where the different communities did their utmost to arrive at some decision. Unfortunately, they were unable to do that, with the result that they had to acknowledge their failure to come to a decision and the communal question was left to the Prime Minister and his Majesty's Government to issue and promulgate what had been known ever since as the communal award. At that period his Majesty's Government made a statement about

the communal award from which they had not departed. They laid it down that an alteration of the award would be possible in certain circumstances, and already there had been a slight modification of it in connexion with the Poona Pact. There was no change in the attitude of the Government towards the communal question from what had been already announced frequently by the Secretary for India, the Prime Minister, or other representatives of the Government.

JINNAH-RAJEN TALKS FAIL.

If there was likely to be any agreement in India at the present moment on this very vexed question or on the question of the communal award in general he could understand the Committee being influenced by that. There had been discussions proceeding in India, but the latest news they had was that these discussions had unfortunately come to naught. The discussions took place between Mr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah, who issued a statement saying that they had made earnest efforts to find a solution of the communal problem which would satisfy all the parties concerned, but that in spite of their best efforts they had not been able to find such a formula.

ALL-INDIA QUESTION.

In view of all these facts and in view of previous statements of the Government, he could not add anything new to their previous attitude to the communal award. He could not, therefore, from the general point of view envisage with any degree of acceptance the arguments of Col. Wedgwood. With regard to the particular aspect of the communal award which was included in this amendment, they must bear in mind that it was impossible to get a majority community in India in any particular Province to work a scheme with which it disagreed. They had to consider the communal award not only on a Provincial but also on an All-India basis; and when they considered the problems of a particular province or presidency they had to consider what reactions a suggestion such as this would have on the minority of another Province.

There was in certain Provinces a Moslem minority and in others a Hindu minority. The communal award had therefore from the start been considered on an All-India basis. An enforced decision in Sind might have disastrous results if enforced on a minority of a different complexion perhaps in another Province. Therefore it would be exceedingly regrettable to enforce this apparently attractive suggestion upon any particular province. The Government had always said that if this matter could be solved on the basis of agreement they would accept that agreement.

WHAT GOVT. HAD DONE

The Government had always set their face against a particular provision such as this which they believed would alienate communities, upset the Communal Award, and create disturbance in the minds of the electors of Sind. Surely the proper method of arriving at a decision was to do so by agreement, and under paragraph 285 of the Bill it was possible for the Provinces to make representations through the Provincial Legislature to the Government here, and if such representations were made by the Provincial Legislature of Sind it would be possible for the Government to proceed to achieve the results which Col. Wedgwood apparently wished to enforce. That was the way in which the Government thought this matter should be regulated and they believed that they had done all that was necessary on this particular point.

"NEGATION OF DEMOCRACY."

Viscount Wolmer (Aldershot, U.) said that he did not think that the amendment of Col. Wedgwood would be regarded as an honest one by the Moslem community. They would feel that they had been tricked by something which was logically plausible and put into a position which would work

(Continued on page 9).